THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.

Vol. XV., No. 721. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1864. Price, Taels 15 ₩ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

In the Estate of John D. Morton, *deceased.*

ALL persons indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the Undersigned, and all claims against the same must be presented with proper vouchers on or before the 30th June next.

H. LEIGHTON,
Executor.
25ju 423 Shanghai, 7th May, 1864.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM HENRY PALMER of Shanghai, *Auctioneer and Commission Agent*, by deed dated the 2nd March, 1864, has transferred his estate and effects to William Keswick & James Dow Esqs, both of Shanghai, In trust for his creditors, who shall execute the same within three months from the date thereof. And notice is also given that the Trustees receipts will alone discharge persons indebted to the Estate. Creditors will please forward particulars of claims, and debtors the amounts owing to the Estate to the Undersigned.

D. COOPER.
Solr. to the Trustees.
11ju 377 Shanghai, 10th March, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have this day transferred our business at Kiukiang, as *Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents*, to Messrs. Latimer, Little & Co. of this place, to whom or to Messrs Nichol Latimer & Co., Shanghai, it is requested all future Correspondence connected with our business may be addressed.

CAMERON & Co.
Kiukiang, 30th April, 1864.

WITH reference to the above, the partnership heretofore subsisting between the undersigned under the style and firm of Cameron & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

W CAMERON,
R. H. WOODWARD.
tf 429 Kiukiang, 30th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

OWING to the death of the partners, the old established business at Singapore of G. J. Dare & Co. *Shipchandlers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers*, is open for sale. The business has been established for the last 18 years, and has lately been carried on under the style or firm of Geo. Mansfield & Co.

The premises are most admirably adapted for the business, the Stock is a most varied and extensive one, comprising every article required for Ships, and intending purchasers will be furnished with all information by communicating with the undersigned. The business is in first rate working order and capable of producing large returns, the sole reason of offering it for sale being the death of the partners.

GEO. MANSFIELD & Co.
11ju 430 Singapore, 1st May, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Frederick William Laurence in our firm ceased on 30th ultimo.

Mr. Samuel Hubbard Clarke is this day admitted as partner.

Mr. George Richards Laurence is authorised to sign our firm.

BULL, PURDON & Co.
4ju 424 China, May 1st, 1864

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late William Henry Green in our firm ceased on 4th August, 1863.

GILMAN & Co.
6aug 425 China, May 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. EDMUND HENRY LAVERS is this day admitted a partner in our firm.

GILMAN & Co.
6aug 426 China, May 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Robert Reid in our firm ceased on the 30th ultimo, and Mr. Ludovic Grant Dunlop was admitted a partner on the 1st instant.

The partnership now consists of 12
James Worthington.
William Seton Brown.
Ludovic Grant Dunlop.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
21my 427 Shanghai, 7th May, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. Joseph Perrott Barnes is authorised to sign our firm in China per procuration.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
30ju 420 Shanghai, 12th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. J. BROADHURST TOOTAL has this day resigned the management of our business in Shanghai. Mr. William Keme will from this date assume the control of our Shanghai Firm.

A. ELLISSEN & Co.
30ju 421 China, 30th April, 1864

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have established at this Port a branch of our Nagasaki firm.

GLOVER & Co.

Temporary Office at Messrs. Fletcher & Co.'s old offices, opposite Hall & Holtz.

Hong name 軋拉佛—*Ka-lo-fa.*
16jy 407 Shanghai, 11th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Public Tea Inspector & Commission Agent.*

E. HENRY HOW.
tf 412 Foochow, April 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. Thomas Moncreiff in our Firm ceased on the 22nd December last.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
22oc 413 Shanghai, 18th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. ELLIS ELIAS is authorised to sign our Firm in Yokohama from the 9th April, 1864.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf 414 Shanghai, 20th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. R. H. Baldwin as Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style of J. H. Wignall & Co.

J. H. WIGNALL & Co.
tf 418 Shanghai, 16th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. John Wise, in the Firm of Fairbridge Holliday & Co., Manchester, and in our Houses in China, ceased on the 31st December, 1863.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
2Jany 366 Shanghai, 19th Feb., 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as *Public Silk Inspector & Commission Agent*, under the Style or Firm of Waller & Co.

Temporary Office adjoining Messrs. Thorne & Co.'s Godowns, opposite Messrs. Olyphant & Co., Keang-se Road.

Hong Name
Wha Tai 華泰

Wm. WALLER.
2jy 332 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN GEORGE DUNN is this day admitted a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style or firm of Reid & Co.

DAVID REID.
tf 331 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. Henry Hubbard has been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.
11ju 374 Shanghai, 12th March, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD CHARLES ESSEX is hereby authorized to sign our Firm in China from this date.

GEO. BARNET & Co.
tf 369 Shanghai, 3rd March, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted Mr. J. W. Wood a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of Cerruti Wood & Co.

G. E. CERRUTI.
tf 362 Ningpo, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Jacob Waitt in our Firm expired on the 24th day of November, 1863.

E. AURBACH & Co.
tf 350 Ningpo, 23rd Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves in Business at Shanghai, Kiukiang, and Chinkiang,—as *Commission Agents & Public Tea and Silk Inspectors.*

NICHOL LATIMER.
ARCHIBALD J. LITTLE.
JOHN NUTT.

At Shanghai the style of our firm is Nichol Latimer & Co.

At Kiukiang and Chinkiang Latimer Little & Co.

With reference to the above the Business heretofore conducted at Kiukiang under the style of Archibald Little & Co. will henceforth be carried on under the firm and style of Latimer Little & Co.

ARCHIBALD LITTLE & Co.
tf 326 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. THOS. W. STILLMAN is authorized to sign our Firm.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf 217 Shanghai, 17th August, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch Office in Hankow.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.
Civil Engineers & Architects.
tf 149 Shanghai, June 12th, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE beg to give notice that we have established a branch of our Firm at Yokohama, Japan.

Mr. Richard B. Smith, Mr. Jesse S. Blydenburgh and Mr. Colgate Baker are duly authorized to sign the same per procuration.

SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
10se 375 Hongkong, 12th Feb., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will be carried on from this date under the firm and style of Schöttler & Co.

G. SCHÖTTLER.
9jy 402 Newchwang, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *General Merchants and Commission Agents* under the Style of Wilson, Cornabé & Co.

JAMES WILSON,
W. A. CORNABÉ.
16jy 344 Chefoo, 9th Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Alfred Wilkinson in our Firm ceased on the 31st December, 1863.

Mr. Henry Dickinson was admitted a Partner on 1st January, 1864.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
2jy 392 China, 2nd April, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves at this Port as *Silk Inspectors, General Commission Agents, and Merchants*, under the style and firm of Wilkin & Robison.

ALFRED JOHN WILKIN.
RICHARD DURANT ROBISON.
28my 368 Yokohama, 6th Feb., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BANKS TAYLOR was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January last.

SMITH ARCHER & Co.
24se 385 Hongkong, 26th Mar., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. John Steward Lapraik is authorised to sign my name per procuration from this date.

D. LAPRAIK.
25ju 408 Hongkong, 1st April, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. Ludwig Wiese in our Firm ceased on the 31st of December last.

Our Firm now consists of Georg Theodor Siemssen, residing at Hamburg, Woldemar Nissen, Rudolph Heinsen, Georg Wilhelm Schwemann, Friedrich Adolph Joost and Emil Brunckow.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
24se 383 China, 26th March, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this Port as *Auctioneers & Commission Merchants* under the Style of Ballard & Hogg.

H. A. BALLARD,
THOMAS HOGG.
tf 349 Yokohama, Japan, 1st Jan., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. William Adamson.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has *this-day* Established himself in business at Hankow under the Style and Firm of Innes & Co.

JAMES INNES.
tf 166 Hankow, 1st July, 1863.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of Detmering & Co.

W. DETMERING.
tf 260 Chefoo, September 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr J. D. Thorburn will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the Undersigned will hereafter be carried on by their Successors Messrs. Trautmann & Co., who have taken over their Assets and Liabilities.

HARKORT & Co.
Shanghai, 30th May, 1863.

THE Business hitherto carried on by Messrs. Harkort & Co., will be continued by the Undersigned, under the Firm of Trautmann & Co., they having taken over all Assets and Liabilities of their Predecessors.

Johann Friedrich Heinrich Trautmann.
Frederick Hobsen Block.
August Wieters.
6ju-64 144 Shanghai, 1st June, 1863.

NOTICE.

WE have established a Branch of our Firm at this Port under the direction of our Mr C. W. M. Hudson

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.,
of Hankow.
tf 104 Chinkiang, 20th April, 1863.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *General Agent, and Commission Merchant.*

JOHNSTONE SMITH.
tf 114 Chinkiang, 1st May, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR David Eastwood will sign our firm per procuration from this date.

PLATT & Co.
17ju 314 Tien-tsin, 16th Dec., 1863.

NOTICE.

MR James Campbell Fraser is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

ROSS BARBER & Co.
tf 196 Yokohama, 28th July, 1863.

NOTICE.

MR. Charles William Matthew Hudson is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf Hankow, 1st July, 1862.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
46, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf E. C.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port and Hankow, and to £10,000 at Tientsin and Kiukiang, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. John Stewart Mackintosh has been appointed Secretary to the Company, and is authorized to sign policies and to transact the general business of the Company.

Mr. Wm. Lemann will cease from this date to act as Secretary.

It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed to the Company's Office next to the Commercial Bank, with the Chinese Stamp "Pau-ka" and not to Messrs. Gilman & Co.'s "Taiping." Firms or persons not having the "Pau-ka" Stamp will be supplied on application to the Secretary. By order of the Directors,

W. LEMANN,
Secretary pro. tem.
tf 422 Shanghai, 25th April, 1864.

The Commercial Union.
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
19, CORNHILL, LONDON, E. C.

Completely Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict. cap. 110.

CAPITAL, £2,500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Henry William Peek, Esq (Peek Brothers & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. Trower, Esq, (Trowers and Lawson), *Deputy-Chairman*
Jeremiah Colman, Esq, (J. and J. Colman,)
Charles Curling, Esq, (C. Curling & Co.)
Edwin Fox, (Halliday, Fox and Co)
Nehemiah Griffiths, Esq., (N. Griffiths, Tate and Fisher.)
Samuel Hanson, Esq. (Samuel Hanson and Son)
Frederick William Harris, Esq. (Dixon and Harris)
Smith Harrisson, Esq. (Harrisons and Crosfield.)
David Hart, Esq, (Lemon Hart and Son.)
Francis Hicks, Esq. (Thomas and Francis Hicks.
John Hodgson, Esq. (Grant, Hodgson & Co.
John Humphery, Jun., (Humphery and Son.
Moss Joshua, Esq. (Joshua Brothers and Co.
William Leask, Esq., Eastcheap.
Andrew Lusk, Esq (A. Lusk and Co.)
Alexander Sim, Esq (Churchill & Sim.)
John Robert Thomson, Jun., Esq. (J. R. Thomson and Co.
John Kemp Welch, Esq (Orlando Jones and Co.

Manager of Fire Department—Henry Thomson.
Actuary—W. P. Pattison.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Bankers.—The London and County Bank.
Secretary.—Henry Ghinn.
Agents in Shanghai—Blain, Tate & Co.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for "*The Commercial Union Assurance Company*" are prepared to grant Insurance against Fire on the usual terms, to the extent of £5,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

In the case of two or more Buildings adjoining but in which the walls are substantially built and carried through the roof, a sum of £4,000 can be granted on each.

Insurances can be effected on *Shipping* and also on *Goods* on board the same

For further particulars apply to

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
27ju-64 121 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

Directors.

F. B. Johnson, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. H. Wiggins, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. Henderson, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. Porter, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. Thorne, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
David Reid, Esq., (Messrs. Reid & Co.)

AGENCIES are about to be established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

Applications for Shares will be received by the Undersigned.

The Company will be ready to accept risks and grant Policies from the 1st January, 1864.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Dec., 1864.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of Percy M. Dove, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov, 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
William Hamilton, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer.
Charles B. Ford, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
The Right Hon. W. M. Beresford, M.P.
The Hon. P. Pleydell Bouverie.
Harry Chester, Esq.
Samuel Pepys Cockerell, Esq.
Raikes Currie, Esq., M.P.
John Drummond, Esq.
Russell Ellice, Esq.
William Franks, Esq.
Capt. H. G. Hamilton, R.N.
Joseph Hoare, Esq.
Felix Ladbroke, Esq.
H. F. Shaw Lefevre, Esq.
Henry Littledale, Esq.
George Warde Norman, Esq.
Brice Pearse, Esq.
Charles Richard Pole, Esq.
Lambert Pole, Esq.
Charles Ranken, Esq.
Henry Rich, Esq., M.P.
John Shepherd, Esq.
Henry Stuart, Esq., M.P.
C. George Thornton, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue Policies of Insurance against FIRE on Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port, for the "North China Insurance Company," are prepared to accept risks by steamers and sailing vessels when towed by steamers.

CRAVEN WILSON & Co.
tf 160 Chinkiang, 17th June, 1863.

保險公所

啟者本行現在鎮江作爲保險公所經理之人可保火輪船并火輪拖帶小船等隻免受驚灾如有驚者照數償還如有人欲保險者請至本行面議可也此佈

天青洋行啟

by. Early in the afternoon the town of Ekaterinburg is reached, where fresh supplies may be laid in and any further preparations made. Should the weather be getting cold, furs may be bought here to advantage. There is a very good *Gustini dvor* and a large market. There are two or three hotels in the place, and rooms may be hired also at the post house, if the traveller be disposed to stop the night. A new arrival is not long in this town before he is waited upon by the commissioners from some of the lapidaries, *offering* their precious wares for sale, and some of these are of exquisite beauty. This is the chief mart for the sale of the Ural gems, among which are found jasper, agates, amethysts, diamonds, malachite and lapis lazuli. There is a government establishment for cutting, polishing and manufacturing these into various articles for the imperial palaces, and many beautiful specimens of Siberian work help to decorate the apartments of the Czar, in St. Petersburg and elsewhere. There is also a government machine factory in Ekaterinburg, where steam engines are now made. The nominal chief is a Russian officer, but the practical director under him is Mr. Bigham, an English engineer, who receives a far higher salary than his superior. Immediately adjoining this fabric is the mint where the copper currency of Russia is coined. The whole process from the melting of the copper to the completion of the coin may be seen at the same time, the ingenious and complicated machinery being worked by a powerful steam engine. The finished coin however is far inferior to the productions of the English mint. The preparation and engraving of the dies is also carried on on the premises. The famous gold washings of Bereaofsky are about 10 miles from Ekaterinburg, and, although the *mines* are now mostly closed, the stranger will probably be interested to see the manner of collecting the gold from the surface earth. The number of hands now employed is not nearly so great as formerly.

16th day. If however the traveller resolves to proceed without stopping to see any of the lions, he will reach Kamuyslof next morning. This is a neat little town on the river Pushma, containing a few thousand inhabitants and, in great measure dependent on carrier traffic. The country now assumes that flat *monotonous character* known as the Steppes, which continues with little variation for about a thousand miles. The soil is black and exceedingly rich.

17th day. Tumen is reached next day about noon. This is a long straggling place on the banks of the Tura, with a good deal of trade, being the earliest Russian town in Siberia. There is a good *gostini dvor* and a market, the town being a busy and interesting scene on market days. Great numbers of Tartars come in from the surrounding country on these days, to dispose of their wares and provide for their wants. In the summer season, steamers run from this to Tobolsk, Omsk, and Tomsk, being used as tugs, but they take passengers also. Their progress however being slow, and the route very circuitous, they are two or three times as long in making the last named two places, as is necessary by the post road. Tumen is specially famed for the manufacture of a kind of rug, something after the fashion of Turkey carpets. In the neighbourhood of the town, on the high bank of the Tura, is the tomb of Steller the Kamchatkan traveller.

18th day. The traveller who values time, will doubtless follow the ordinary post road to Omsk, leaving Tobolsk to the east, and at Boyandinskaya, the first station, he will have reached the terminus of the posting monopoly. Beyond that the posting is directly in the hands of the Crown, and horses are charged 1½ kopek instead of 3 kopeks each. The town of Yalutorovsk will probably be passed in the night; the road in this part becoming very bad, and getting worse and worse till near Omsk. The following 19th day. day is occupied with a succession of villages, in which, as in every other part of the route, the houses are all built of wood; for which reason smoking is disallowed out-of-doors in any Russian town or village. The general features of the country hereabout are admirably described by Madame Cottin in her touching tale of "Elisabeth, ou les Exilés de 20th day. Sibérie." Early next morning the town of Ishim is passed, and, 21st day. the following day, Tiokalinsk, a neat town with a good post house. The river Irtish is crossed on a flying bridge between the third and fourth stations beyond, and the town of Omsk is reached in good time the following day.

There is little worth stopping for at Omsk; the town is pleasantly situated on both sides of the river Om. The fortress was built about the end of last century. The palace of the Governor-General of Western Siberia, a large military college, and a number of handsome government buildings give an air of importance to the place. There are a great many Khirgese living in the vicinity, who visit the town in large numbers as horse-dealers. There is a tolerable hotel, Gostennitki Moskva, and charges are moderate.

22nd day. Leaving Omsk there is no place of importance in the first day's journey; the road is good, and the Om is crossed on a floating bridge. Next day the 23rd day. traveller will leave the government of Tobolsk, and enter that of Tomsk. The following morning he will be at Kainsk, 24th day. a small but very busy market town. Continuing his course over the steppe of Barabintsk, he will be at the town of Koluivan on the evening of the following day, a place celebrated for its porphyry 25th day. fabric. He is now in the neighbourhood of a region rich in the precious metals, famed for its mines and its picturesque scenery. The river Ob is crossed here. The next evening he will cross the 26th day. river Tom, and arrive at the town of Tomsk, where if he be disposed to stay the night, he will find no want of hotel accommodation.

Tomsk is a town of about 24,000 inhabitants, and contains some handsome buildings. There is much wealth in the place, and having been long notorious for intemperance and its attendant evils, its present character fully justifies the charge. When Pallas visited it in 1771 he complained that the mud was so abundant that carriages sunk up to their axles in it. Even now, although it must be vastly improved since that time, any one who is there on a wet day, will have no difficulty in believing his statement.

Proceeding eastward from Tomsk, the country becomes more irregular and hilly, 27th day. and the fir and cedar begin to appear in the forests. There are nothing but villages on the first day's journey. Next day brings the traveller to the small 28th day. town of Marcinsk of no special note; and the following, he enters the government of Yennisse, remarkable for its beautiful macadamised roads. Towards evening he will pass through the town of 29th day. Achinsk pleasantly situated on the banks of the Tchubym. Let no one be deterred by the statement of Captain Cochrane who travelled this road in 1820. He says:—"I proceeded through it (Achinsk) and many villages, till I reached Krasnojarsk, distant eighty miles over a road, with little exception, almost impassible, that part which lies between Chornaretsk to Malokemchoutska is so bad, that I know of no better punishment to call the faculties of the director-general of the roads into exertions, than making him ride the distance of fifty miles every day in a téléga. If that did not recall him to his duty, I think nothing could,—at all events it would be no sinecure. For my own part, my bones were so shaken, that I preferred walking. Whether the complaints of the worthy Captain and other persecuted wayfarers may have had any influence on the director-general, does not appear, but it is certain that in that very place the roads are now almost proverbially excellent, being unsurpassed in any part of the Russian empire. The writer of this traversed the greater part of the distance named at full gallop. If the traveller is determined to sacrifice everything for the sake of time, he may save 15 versts by avoiding Krasnoyarsk altogether, but it is to be presumed, few who take the Siberian route, will consider that a satisfactory equivalent. The city of Krasnoyarsk may be reached on the afternoon of the following day, and there is a hotel in connexion with the posting house, where every requisite may be obtained. This is a clean town lying in a valley between the Yennissie and its affluent the Katcha, in a picturesque situation, almost surrounded by hills. The commerce of the place is insignificant, but agriculture is in a thriving state, and cereals very abundant. A project for planting a colony of Scotch agriculturists in this neighbourhood was favoured by the emperors Paul and Alexander I., but was never brought to fruition.

30th day. If the traveller resolves to proceed without delay, he will cross the Yennissie on a ferry boat, about fourteen miles from the city, and proceed along a very hilly road, in some parts even precipitous. The road, on the following day, lies through a fine hilly country, remarkable for some iron mines and foundries; and 31st day. early next morning the town of Kansk is reached. This place is said to have been celebrated in former times for its trade in furs, but at present the trade in that or anything else seems to be insignificant.

32nd day. During the night, or at an early hour in the morning, the river Kan will be crossed, this being the boundary between the governments of Yennissie and Irkutsk, the same being indicated by a white obelisk on each side of the river. The road for the day lies through a succession of forests abounding with game; bears are yet sometimes seen and foxes are very abundant, but wolves have entirely disappeared. 33rd day. Nijni Udinsk is reached the following morning in good time for breakfast. This town, which stands on the banks of the Uda, presents a rather imposing appearance on approaching it from the North west. Provisions here become scarcer and dearer. At Hudoslanskay, the second station beyond, the made road ceases, and for 150 versts, there is the most wretched route that can well be imagined. The work is in progress however, and in the course of a year or two the present state of matters will be rectified.

34th day. The next day's journey is through a more open country, 35th day. assuming something of the steppe character; and Irkutsk is reached towards the evening of the day following, 36th day. after a pleasant and picturesque drive of some hundred miles or so.

Irkutsk is the largest and finest town in Siberia, having a great number of handsome shops and other buildings of an imposing appearance. Besides the Governor of the city, the Governor-General of Eastern Siberia resides here, as also the Archbishop of Irkutsk. In addition to the usual government establishments, civil and military, there is a museum, a Geographical Society, and other devices for the instruction and amusement of the residents. The best hotel is the Gastennitzi Amur.

If the traveller arrive at Irkutsk between the middle of May and middle of August (O.S.) he will be able to cross the Lake Baikal in a steamer. From the beginning of December till the middle of March, it may be done even more expeditiously by sledges on the ice; but during the intermediate times, when the ice is forming and thawing, the lake is impassable. It is necessary then to take the mountain road, round the south end of the lake, which is a very difficult path, and in time of snow, not without danger. About 150 verst must be travelled on horseback, as there is no made road yet. During the time above indicated, a steamer crosses to and fro twice a week, leaving the landing place on the western side every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock. The fares across are, 1st cabin, 8 rubles; 2nd, 5 rubles; and deck, 3 rubles. It should be observed however that the weather frequently interferes with the above arrangement, as regards time; for the storms, which are specially prevalent towards the end of the season, often delay the steamer for days beyond its time. Should the traveller resolve to continue in his carriage on to Kiachta, he will have to pay twenty rubles for *taking* it across the lake, and four rubles for landing it. He will however find a much better market for the sale of it at Irkutsk, and the *kibitkas* furnished by the post between that town and Kiachta are quite passable for so short a distance.

Assuming then that the traveller arrives at Irkutsk on Tuesday or Friday, and is anxious to push on without stopping, he may start by post the same evening about 10 or 11 o'clock, and coursing along the north bank of the Angara, he will reach Listvenishnaya, the third station, an hour or two before the steamer weighs. The scenery of the Baikal is grand in the extreme, and is considered by many travellers to be unparalleled. If the steamer start at the appointed time it will probably get to the other side about noon. Our salt water captains would no doubt be somewhat amused at the *appearance* and conduct of the Baikal skipper, and no less so at his Buryat crew. As there is no jetty, the landing has to be effected in boats, on a spit of sand, stretching out about 12 miles from the village of Posolsky; to reach which, carts will probably be in waiting, but it will be safer to have engaged horses by previous correspondence, as this is off the post road. At Posolsky there is a large monastery and an archimandrite, who is the head of the Russian mission to the Buryats. It will be observed that the majority of the inhabitants are now Buryats, but exhibiting little of their original independence, being everywhere in abject submission to the Russian power.

37th day. By the following morning, the traveller will find himself in quite a picturesque region, coursing along the left bank of the Selenga, and if desirous, for the sake of passing time, he may shorten the route a little by avoiding the town of Verchni Udinsk, 38th day. leaving it on the left, and passing on to Selenginsk, which he will reach in the evening. This is a small town, but was formerly of considerable importance as in the immediate neighbourhood of the mercantile entrepot between Russia and China. Early next day he will arrive at Kiachta on the frontier, the authorised station now for all commercial dealings with the Chinese. It is a small town, but contains much wealth and many good houses.

A different style of travelling has now to be adopted; the tarantes, if brought thus far, must be disposed of at all hazards, and some substitute employed more in accordance with Mongol notions. Officials in the service of the Chinese and Russian governments have the privilege of posting across the desert, and may in that manner accomplish the journey to Peking in 12 or 13 days, which costs about 200 rubles for a single person without baggage. This is not a charge, however, as the service is theoretically free; but it is customary to make presents to the Mongols, to the amount of about 3 rubles at each station. This is generally given in brick tea, as the use of money is not yet fully understood among these nomades. The mere private adventurer, however, is not allowed to travel in this manner, and must consequently make an engagement with some of the numerous Mongol carriers to convey him across the desert. He may either engage sufficient camels for himself and his baggage, and have merely two or three Mongols as his attendants, in which case the journey to Kalgan on the Great Wall may be done in 23 to 30 days according to the weather. Or if he is willing to join some caravan, he will find the journey less expensive, though perhaps occupying a little more time; but, on the whole, it will be the pleasanter way of proceeding. In this part of the route, the Mongolian is undoubtedly the most useful language, but there are generally some Chinese in the caravans who can also speak Mongolian. Any other tongue is of little use in crossing the desert. The Mongols are accustomed to journey for eighteen hours at a stretch on the backs of their camels, and then pitch their tents for six hours, the time allotted for cooking, eating, sleeping, &c. The Chinese merchants however, often take their own carts with them, which are drawn by a camel, and being covered, are very warm and commodious for sleeping in; and most European travellers will no doubt be disposed to follow their example. These carts are of two kinds; the better sort, having wheels with spokes and an iron tyre, may be got at Kiachta for from 60 to 70 rubles; but another kind of a ruder make will be procured for from 20 to 30 rubles. The main difference is in the wheels, which, having no iron on them, get worn into a very irregular shape after a few days' use, giving a most unpleasant jolting motion, which increases as the journey continues. There is no fixed charge for this journey, but contracts have been made according to circumstances, from 30 to 150 taels. It has been usual to have such contracts made out in writing either in the Chinese or Mongol languages, but the Mongols will be found most scrupulously faithful to their engagements, and the mere verbal agreement will probably be held as sacred by them as by any people. Europeans often carry their tent with them, and have it pitched at every halt; but much trouble will be saved by one who is willing to put up with the tent occupied by the Mongols; he will receive a welcome to a place among the rest, and will thus, moreover, have an opportunity of seeing something of Mongol life. Before leaving Kiachta, it will be advisable to lay in some stock of provisions for 25 or 30 days. Sheep may be purchased in the desert for about a tael of silver each, and in summer time, milk may always be got. A canteen with portable cooking apparatus is a most useful auxiliary, and a small Mongol grate should also be procured. If towards winter, a good supply of furs is indispensable.

Having waited on the Russian Commissary at Kiachta, and shewn his passport received at St. Petersburg and made out for Peking, the traveller will receive from that functionary a passport drawn up in the Russian, Chinese and Mongolian languages, and stamped with the seal of the Chinese mandarin at Maemaechin, the Chinese mart adjoining the Russian town of Kiachta.

44th day. All preliminaries being so far arranged, five days' continuous travelling through a rugged mountainous region will bring him to the Mongol town of Urga. This town, which is inhabited by ten thousand lamas, is the head quarters of Mongolian lamaism, being the residence of the Kutuchtu or spiritual chief, and in the neighbourhood of which is the establishment of the Tsetsen khan, one of the most powerful of the Mongolian princes. There is a Chinese town about four miles distant, also called Maemaechin, where almost all the trade of the place is carried on. About midway between the two, on an open plain, is the Russian Consulate, where a large and handsome building is now being erected. About 20 days more will probably see the 64th day. traveller at the town of Kalgan on the Great Wall of China, after having crossed the magnificent pass in the Hinggan chain of mountains.

Here it will be necessary again to change his vehicle, and, if he has an introduction to the Russian house of Nerpeen established there, he will receive much assistance from the resident gentlemen in the matter of exchange, hiring mules, &c. It will be necessary to shew his passport to the local Chinese mandarin at Kalgan, and for the journey thence to Peking, the usual way is to hire a palanquin borne by two mules, and extra mules for baggage if required. A palanquin with a couple of mules will cost about 8 or 9 taels. The first day he will pass through the prefectural city of Seuenhwa, the ancient Ta-too, or Great Capital of the Mongols, likewise a picturesque mountain pass, and stop the night at Keming-e. 65th day. Next day, passing through the cities of Paou-gan, Sha-ching and Too-moo, he will stay the 66th day. night at Hwae-lae. About noon on the following day he will reach the Cha-taou fort, from which he will travel through 15 miles of the grandest 67th day. mountain scenery in the whole of his journey, and stop for the night at Nan-kow, a village at the southern end of the pass. Beyond this it is all a level and extremely dusty country as far as Pe-68th day. king, the metropolis of China, which may be reached before the gates are shut on the following day; thus completing the journey from London to Peking in two months and a week, without any particular exertion, and with what some will consider a great advantage,—a sea-passage of only 100 minutes. By pushing matters, probably it might be done in a week less time.

GARRISON GAMES.

The Grand Stand was almost as crowded on Wednesday afternoon as on either day of the recent races, and we were glad to see several ladies among the spectators. The course was in capital order and the Games went off satisfactorily. A Chinese athlete gave great amusement between one or two of the races, by a variety of extraordinary tricks, which must have convinced lookers-on of the extraordinary strength of his cranium and of the singularity of his internal organisation. His great feat was in throwing up thin pieces of stone and allowing *them to fall and smash on his* forehead. He also turned some good sommersaults, and reaped a very fair harvest of coins for his trouble.

FIRST DAY.

1.—Flat Race of 100 Yards open to N.-C. Officers and Privates of all Regiments. 1st Prize, $ 10—2nd Prize, $5.

Goram Khan	1
Nevison (67th Regt.)	2

An excellent race, won on the post, by so little that it was difficult to tell the winner.

2.—Flat Race of 100 Yards open to Sailors of the Royal Navy. 1st Prize, $10 - 2nd Prize, $5.

Bowndie	1
Scanlon	2

Won easily. Both men were sailors of the *Leopard*.

3.—Hurdle Race of 150 Yards, 6 flights of 4 feet-hurdles, open to all ranks, Army and Navy. 1st Prize, $10 —2nd Prize, $5.

Goram Khan	1
Dost Mahomed	2

4.—Running Long Jump, open to all ranks, Army and Navy. Prize $5.

Donoghue (67th Regt.)	1
Scanlon (Leopard)	2

The distance jumped was 17 feet.

5.—Flat Race of 300 Yards, open to Officers of the Army and Navy. Prize, a Gold Ring.

Cooper (Rangers)	1
Wood (Beloochees)	2
Maitland Rangers)	3

This was a capital race, and created much interest among the friends of the competitors. It was closely contested by the three placed. Time 33½s.

6.—Running High Jump, open to all ranks, Army and Navy. Prize, $5.

Mr. Groom (S.V.C.)	1
Ajudha Persad	2

The ground was not favourable; but nevertheless some capital jumping was displayed, and the height of 4 ft. 9 in. reached by the winner, who jumped in beautiful style.

7.—Flat Race for all men of the Royal Navy ranking as N.-C. Officers with 8 years service. 1st Prize, $10—2nd Prize, $5.

Hodgson (Comt. Staff)	1
Maclachlan (67th Regt.)	2

This was an excellent race and very fast; *but we must take occasion to remark* on the extreme unfairness of riders cantering their ponies alongside of and in front of the runners, as the practice cannot fail to baulk them. The manner in which the spectators who had assembled near the winning post ran in on the men, was also most objectionable, and rendered it difficult to distinguish the winner. Time 5m. 50s

8.—Standing High Jump, open to all ranks, Army and Navy. Prize, $5.

Won by Matthews, who jumped 3 ft. 10 in.

9.—Putting a 24 Pr. for all ranks. Prize, $2.

Gunner Regan	1
Sergt. Bissett	2

Distance 19 ft. 3 in.

SECOND DAY.

Friday, which was the second day of the Garrison Sports, was, if possible, even more favorable than the day before. The heat was not so intense, the ground was in excellent order, and the competitors were well up to their work. The various successes and defeats were hailed with most encouraging cheers from those present. The Grand Stand presented an animated spectacle, the ladies of Shanghai again gracing it by their presence.

1.—Flat Race of 200 Yards, open to N.-C. Officers of the Army, having 8 years or more service. 1st Prize, $10—2nd Prize, $5.

Dost Mahomed	1
Colr. Sergeant Jeff	2

Won easily by ten yards. Four others ran, and were equally distant from the second.

2.—Flat Race—1 mile, open to the Royal Artillery Gun Lascars. Prize, $5.

Tum-yun-san	1

A crowd started; but the tailing was terrible from the first, and the three who eventually passed the post, were more than fifty yards apart.

3.—Hurdle Race—300 Yards, 12 Hurdles open to all ranks—Forced for Winners. Prize, $20.

First Heat.		Second Heat.	
Dost Mahomed	1	Goram	1
White	2	Buchum	2
Ryan	3	Wright	3

The deciding heat was not run, as the two first and two second men agreed to divide.

4.—Putting the 32-pounder Shot, open to all ranks, Army and Navy. Prize, $1.

Regan	1
A Beloochee	2

There was some dispute as to the manner of throwing the shot; but it was eventually decided as above.

5.—Wrestling Match—open to Native Troops. Prize, $5.

Won by Sepoy Khan. A number contended; but the above was eventually declared the winner.

6.—Officers' Race, 150 Yards. Prize, A Riding Whip.

Cooper (S.V.C.)	1
Wood (Beloochees)	2
Blundell (67th)	3

Won by 10 or 15 yards. Mr. Cooper increasing his lead throughout.

7.—Throwing Cricket Ball—open to all ranks. Prize, $3.

Dent (S.V.C.)	1
Carney (67th)	2

Some capital throws were made, and the competitors improved as they went on. Several shots however went over the sides of the course to the great danger of the spectators.

8.—Wheelbarrow Race, 75 Yards, Blindfold, open to all ranks. Prize, $5.

Walker (67th)	1

The usual number of collisions occurred, and the amusement of the spectators was correspondingly great. One individual turned completely round and ran in an opposite direction. Walker's good steering however brought him to the fore.

Steeple Chase.

Maclachlan (67th)	1
Hodson (Commt.)	2

A crowd started for this race; but the distance soon began to tell, and only three or four were at all near the post at the finish. The practice of the spectators running in on the competitors which we deprecated yesterday, was repeated on this occasion, and the consequence was that a doubt at first arose as to the winner. A dispute also arose as to the 3rd place.

A Scratch pony race was afterwards got up which was won by *Spanish Student.* It was, however, declared a false start, and those ponies which did not leave the post on the first occasion ran a second race, the winner of which we did not learn.

PEKING GAZETTE.

(April 23rd 1864.)

Edict.

The report of the fall of Hangchow and Yu-hong was yesterday brought to the palace. The official who presented it is hereby appointed to the rank of a mandarin of the fourth grade. The following employés of the Chie-pao-chu (office for receipt of despatches) are advanced one step:—Ching-ai, Kuo-ying, Ta-ling; while the sixth button is conferred on Yu-chang and Chang-shên.

Let the Board of Rites attend to the above matter.

Respect this.

(Translation.)

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 Royal Exchange Avenue, LONDON.

Capital,... ..2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name—Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Association are prepared to accept risks at the rates and upon the terms and conditions current with the local Offices.

MAITLAND MACLEAN & Co.
5fe-65 359 Shanghai, Feb. 6th, 1864.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 123 Shanghai 14th May, 1863.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000.) payable in either London or Amsterdam or any of the principal ports in India and China.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-64 185 Hankow. 9th July, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

Established in 1782.

Trustees & Directors:

Decimus Burton, Esq.
Travers Buxton, Esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq.
John Timothy Oxley, Esq.
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Heyman Toulmin, Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Goods, and Property against Fire for *large amounts.*

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
26ma-65 387 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By Order,
GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Ports are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Good stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

The London Assurance,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON.
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq.—*Governor*
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—*Deputy Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.
Richard Baggallay, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.
James Blyth, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.
Charles Crawley, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.
Harry George Gordon, Esq.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
William Bryce Watson, Esq.
Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.
Secretary.
John Laurence, Esq.

The Corporation of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—

Bombay.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Madras.—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Calcutta.—Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co
Hongkong.—Messrs. Dent & Co.
Shanghai.—Messrs. Dent & Co

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies.

DENT & Co.,
Agents.
4jy 404 Shanghai, 6th April, 1864.

"OCEAN" MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ROTTERDAM.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company, are prepared to grant Risks on the usual terms

TRAUTMANN & Co.
20ju-64 157 Shanghai, 19th June 1863.

AUSTRALIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863

Queen Insurance Company

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON

BY an arrangement entered into between the Directors of the above Companies the undersigned are empowered to accept risks against *Fire*, to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents. The amount of such Insurances will be divided equally between the two Offices and separate Policies will be issued to the Assurers.

It is believed that this arrangement (which offers to Assurers the security of the *two wealthy proprietaries,* without entailing on them any extra trouble or expense) will be found peculiarly advantageous.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.,
Agents "Queen Insurance Company"
Agents "The Commercial Union Assurance Company."
27ju-64 122 Shanghai, 15th May, 1863.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhlin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259 760 Stg.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1862.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to Grant Policies against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situate in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this port for the above Company are prepared to grant Police by first-class vessels from Shanghai to any Port or Ports in the United Kingdom, also by steamers to Ports on the Coast of China, India, Australia, and Europe. Payable in London.

ROTHWELL, LOVE & Co.
tf 53 Shanghai, 26th August, 1862

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Insurance Company, are now prepared to issue Policies against Marine Risks upon the usual terms, to the extent of Mexican $17,000 by Sailing Ship, and Mexican $90,000 by Steamer.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
22oc-64 Shanghai, 18th April, 1862.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon marine risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Police holder.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai November 1st 1862.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for 3 months, and* ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Shanghai for the Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
21my 395 Shanghai, 2nd April, 1864.

ANZEIGE.

WECHSEL auf die *Nord Deutsche Bank* und auf die *Vereins Bank* in Hamburg in beliebigen Sichten und Summen sind zu haben bei.

Wm. PUSTAU & Co.
2jy 396 Shanghai, 2nd April, 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Of Manchester and London.
Capital One Million Sterling.

THE Directors have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co. as Agents for this Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow; who are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.

By order of the Board,
JAS. B. NORTHCOTT,
Secretary.
tf 319 Shanghai, 24th Dec., 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed *Agents* at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in 2 & 5 doz. cases,	Tls. 8	p. doz
Port, " " " " "	" 8	"
Champagne, in 1 " "	" 12	"
Claret, (Barton & Guestier's)		
St. Julien, in 1-doz. cases,	" 8	"
Medoc, 1 "	" 5	"
Cognac Brandy, 1 "	" 10	"
do. do. 1 "	" 6	"
India Pale Ale, 4 " casks	" 2	"

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TWO Steam Propeller Boats, best adapted for Shanghai of any yet built. They are 160 Tons each, with low pressure Engines, double Propellers; each propeller being worked by separate Engines. Cylinders 22 inches in diameter. Price of each, deliverable in China, Tls. 80,000.

The Undersigned will execute any orders connected with steam boat building, that may be addressed to him.

Capt. DANIEL CAVANAGH,
East Lexington, Massachusetts.
6aug 428 May 7th, 1864.

FOR SALE

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S Colloquial Japanese or Conversational Sentences in English and Japanese,	$6.00.
Martin's Analytical Reader, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language,	$4.00.
Edkins' Mandarin Grammar—a Grammar of the Chinese Colloquial Language commonly called the Mandarin Dialect,	$5.00
Culbertson's China or Darkness in the Flowery Land,	$1 00.
Hernisz's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Languages,	$3.00.
Macgowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect,	$5 00.

27ju-64 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Store at present occupied by Messrs. Hall & Holtz, possession may be had on the 1st January, 1865. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co., Shanghai.

tf 431 14th May, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!!

NOTICE.

FROM the peculiar facilities possessed by the undersigned for the Collection and Storage of the best North China Ice, they are enabled, by arrangements recently concluded, to offer to the community of Shanghai and adjacent ports, a constant supply during the ensuing summer of the best

TIENTSIN ICE.

The quality and superiority of this article over every other description of China Ice are so well known, that they need not be dilated on—in a word, blocks of two piculs each, as cut by labourers of the undersigned from their own waters, are in no way inferior in purity and crystalline appearance to ice from Wenham-Lake, and will be supplied to such subscribers as may send their orders, before the 1st of June, proximo, at the unprecedented low price of—

ONE TAEL PER PICUL,

—the quantity in stock at Messrs. Drake & Co.'s Ice House, engaged by the undersigned, on the Hong-que Bund, being sufficient for an estimated requirement up to the 31st of October next.

Parties, non-subscribers, will be supplied at rates hereafter to be determined on—the Ice House door being open regularly from day-light to 7 A.M.

Applications for a Pass Book, in English and Chinese, and a statement of the quantity required daily, should be made to the undersigned through Messrs. Todd & Co. 源 協 as early as possible.

SLOSSON & Co.
of Tientsin and Shanghai.
1ju 9048 Shanghai, May 14th 1864.

HOMŒOPATHIC Practitioners, and the Medical Profession generally, recommend Cocoa as being the most healthful of all beverages. When the doctrine of Homœopathy was first introduced into this country, there were to be obtained no preparations of Cocoa either attractive to the taste or acceptable to the stomach; the *nut* was either supplied in its crude state, or so unskilfully manufactured as to obtain little notice.

J. Epps, of London, Homœopathic chemist, was induced in the year 1839, to turn his attention to this subject, and at length succeeded, with the assistance of elaborate machinery, *in being the first to produce an article pure* in its composition, and so refined by the perfect trituration it receives in the process it passes through, as to be acceptable to the delicate stomach, and a most desirable breakfast beverage. For General use

EPPS'S COCOA

Is distinguished as being
INVIGORATING, GRATEFUL,
and possessing a most
DELICIOUS AROMA;

And to these qualities it is indebted for the adoption it now obtains as a

BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.

Three teaspoonfuls of the Powder in a breakfast cup, filled up with *boiling* milk or water, stirring meanwhile. Sold in tin lined ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. packets.

Each packet is labelled thus:—"J. Epps, Homœopathic Chemist, 112, Great Russell Street; 170, Piccadilly; and 48, Threadneedle Street. Manufactory—Epps's Steam Cocoa Mills, Euston Road, London.

23jy 353

CAUTION.

Warren, Russell & Co.,

BLACKING, INK AND DYE MANUFACTURERS.

(Late of 30, Strand),

CAUTION THE PUBLIC against persons trading under similar names, and professing to be connected with them or their late Establishment at No. 30, Strand, their only Manufactory being—
REGENT WORKS:—REGENT STREET
VINCENT SQUARE, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W.

23jy 355

MISCELLANEOUS.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

Free from Adulteration,
Manufactured by

Crosse and Blackwell,

Purveyors to the Queen,
21, Soho Square, London.

Dr. Hassall, the great Analytical Chemist states in the *Lancet*, of February 4th, 1854 and in his Work on Food and its Adulterations, with reference to the Food Products chemically and microscopically examined by him.

"The *Samples* of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL were entirely free from Copper."

Crosse and Blackwell's

manufactures, which from their great superiority have become so universally celebrated are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in all parts of the world. Purchasers should insist upon having C. & B.'s genuine articles when they ask for them, as it is not unusual for unscrupulous dealers to substitute inferior preparations.

C. & B. invite special attention to the following the quality of which is of the highest standard attainable.

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies, Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces. Essence of Coffee. Flavouring Essences. White Wine Vinegar. Durham Mustard.

SALAD OIL, the finest imported.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Bloater Paste. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. Yorkshire Game Patès, Yorkshire Pork Patès. Mackarel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickled Salmon in Bottles, Fried Eels, Herrings a la Sardines. Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, Asparagus, and a great variety of other table requisites and delicacies, particulars of which will be found in their detailed Lists.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES, SOYER'S SAUCES, RELISH AND AROMATIC MUSTARD, CARSTAIRS' SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SAUCE, GRIMWADE'S DESSICCATED MILK, and for MASSON'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE.

To guard against frauds, consumers of C. & B.'s Preparations should purchase only from those dealers on whom they can fairly rely; and should be particular to have all bottles and jars destroyed when empty, and the labels defaced. Every article sent from the Manufactory, bears on its label the address,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen.
21, Soho Square, London.
31ja-65 352

DRESSING CASES,

DESPATCH BOXES, TRAVELLING BAGS, &c.

PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

TOULMIN and GALE,

Established One Hundred and Twenty-three Years,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
Patent Indian Despatch Boxes, Dressing Cases, Travelling Bags, &c.,
7, NEW BOND STREET, W.
Manufactory—Sise Lane and Bucklersbury, City, E.C.
15oc 411 London, 26th Feby., 1864.

JOHN GAVIN.

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.
HANKOW.
tf 405 9th March, 1863.

A. MARKS & Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
Yokohama,
JAPAN.
tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.
Yang-king Pang,
SHANGHAI.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

Civil Engineers and Architects.
Yew hun
Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.
tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,
D'Aguilar Street,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.
Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.
tf Shanghai, 4th April. 1862.

[*Edited by* R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OSTEOCIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS,

Diploma 1815.

27, HARTLEY STREET, CAVENDISH SQUARE,
and
34, LUDGATE HILL (over BENSON'S) LONDON:
LIVERPOOL: 134, DUKE STREET.
BIRMINGHAM: 65, NEW STREET.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth. 10s. 6d. and 21s per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise, on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

26ma-65 389 March 26th, 1864.

BENSON'S WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Opinions of the London Press upon Benson's Great Clock and Watches in the Exhibition, 1862.

"As a sample of English clock-work on a large scale, the works of this are probably the finest finished that have ever been seen in this country. No Chronometer could be fitted with more perfect or carefully-adjusted mechanism."—*Times*, June 11, 1862.

"A triumph of ingenuity."—*Telegraph*, March 31, 1862.

"A more splendid and exquisitely-finished piece of mechanism we have never seen."—*Standard*, June 17, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

"Ranged around the base of the clock were the Watches which Mr. Benson exhibited, and which have been universally admired for the beauty and elegance of the designs engraved upon them. The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing. The clock and watches were objects of great attraction, and well repaid the trouble of an inspection."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each.

CLOCKS.—Drawing Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Library, Hall, Staircase, Bracket, Carriage, Chime, Musical, Astronomical, Church, Turret, Stable, Railway, Post-office, Shop, Warehouse, Office, or Counting-house, from 1,000 guineas to £1. 1s. each.

Benson's London Made Watches.	Gold Cases.		Silver Cases.	
	Open Face.	Hunters.	Open Face.	Hunters.
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Patent Lever, jewelled	12 12	15 15	5 5	6 6
Do. do. 4 Jewels	16 16	19 19	7 10	8 10
Do. do. finely finished. 6 Jewels	19 19	23 0	8 10	9 10
Do. do. extra. 8 Jewels	24 0	27 0	9 10	10 10
¾ Plate Lever, jewelled	15 15	18 18	9 9	10 10
Do. do. 6 jewels	19 19	23 0	10 10	11 11
Do. do. 8 jewels	24 0	27 0	12 12	13 13
Do. do. extra, 10 jewels	28 0	32 0	17 17	18 11
Do. do. do.	32 0	36 0	21 0	23 0

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH.—A first-class London made Lever. Compensation-balance, adjusted for hot climates:—
Silver Cases, Open Face ………. £11 11 0
" " " Hunters …. £12 12 0
Gold Cases, Open Face ………. £25 0 0
" " " Hunters …. £30 0 0

FOREIGN WATCHES WARRANTED.—Silver Cases, at £3. 3s., £4 4s., £5. 5s., £6 6s each. Ditto—Gold Cases, £5. 5s., £7. 7s., £9. 9s., £12. 12s. each.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED WATCH PAMPHLET,

Which can be obtained at the office of this paper, or will be sent Post free for six Stamps, contains a short History of Watchmaking, with description and prices of every kind of Watch now made, and from which merchants and others can select and have their orders sent safe by post to India, the Colonies, or any part of the world.

Post-office Orders, Bankers' Drafts, or Bills upon London Houses must be made payable and addressed to

JAMES W. BENSON,

WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTORY,
33 & 34, *LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.*
ESTABLISHED 1749.

24ju 317 Dec. 24, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GABRIEL.
THE TEETH.

A Very comprehensive little treatise on the teeth has just been forwarded to us by the well-known dentists Messrs. Gabriel. Adopting the language of the preface we may say that in this somewhat pretentious age, at a time when publications of this kind are numerous, a short, unassuming treatise, emanating from a firm of long standing, but that which is immediately to the purpose, will not, we believe, prove unacceptable. The little work contains many valuable hints which will be found eminently useful for the alleviation of the miseries of toothache, until the more substantial aid of the professed dentists can be procured. *Extract from "Cumberland Paquet," 2nd January, 1864.—As may be seen by our advertising columns, Messrs. Gabriel supply artificial teeth and gums on their patented system, irrespective of distance or climate.*

28my 399

INDIGESTION & STOMACHIC WEAKNESS.

PEPSINE WINE.

T. MORSON & SON.

Direct the attention of all suffering from these serious complaints to their far-famed preparation of Pepsine, which supplies in a palatable form the principles of digestion. Each teaspoonful contains a dose of the medicinal Pepsine.

The researches of the most eminent of the faculty of London and Paris have enabled MORSON & SON to offer the purest and surest substitute for the Gastric Juice which assimilates the food to the requirements of the human frame. Its use is now becoming universal.

Sold in Bottles 3s., 5s., and 10s. each; and may be obtained through Chemists and Druggists, and Patent Medicine Vendors.

MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES
In Boxes 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. per box.
ALSO,
MORSON'S PEPSINE POWDER.

MORSON'S PATENT GELATINE.

A Pure and Economical Substitute for Russian Isinglass, forming a Colourless Jelly, which possesses the Nutritious and Restorative Properties of the best Calves' Feet Jelly. In Packets, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. each.

MANUFACTURERS OF
CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS,
AND WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DEALERS IN
Drugs, Medicines, & Photographic Chemicals.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

IRON GODOWNS, MACHINERY, AND IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

THE Undersigned have made arrangements for the execution in England of all work of the above description under superintendence of an experienced Civil Engineer.

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL.

tf 322 Shanghai, 2nd January, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having been assured of the support of the Imperial and Consular Authorities, give notice that they do not hold the interests they represent responsible for any damage done by their steamers to vessels lying in the fair way, as defined by the Harbour Master, or within the berth at their buoys.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 269 Shanghai, August 28th, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every Variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

⁂ Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de 318 Dec 24, 1863.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & CO.

Architects, Engineers and Surveyors,
27, *Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.*

CONTRACTS entered into for Building Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges suited to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels with Teak Flanking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels in China.

20au 363

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JOHN PENN & SON of Greenwich the principal manufacturers of Marine Engines to the British & Foreign Governments, having appointed me their Agent in Shanghai, I am prepared to receive orders for the supply of Engines from that eminent firm delivered in the docks ready for shipment. Messrs. PENN & SON will also undertake to supply Ships and Engines complete, the former to be constructed at one of the first ship Building yards on the Thames.

GEORGE WHITFIELD.

Full particulars can be obtained at the office of Messrs. WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL, Yuen-kun.

tf 53 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned having a supply of PILES, TIMBER and other material suitable for Wharf-building, a Steam-pile-driving apparatus and an experienced Wharf-builder to superintend the same is prepared to furnish plans and estimates of cost, also to enter into contracts for the erection of Wharves.

ALBERT L. FREEMAN.

Hong-que, house adjoining HEARD & Co.'s Wharf.

tf Shanghai, 30th October, 1862.

UNION DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the community of Shanghai and Captains of Ships visiting this Port, that he has established himself as *Apothecary* in the above DISPENSARY.

G. MARTIN,
Apothecary.
Rue du Consulat.

tf 116 Shanghai, 1st May, 1863.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
May 14	General Geslin	Fr. bk	306	Cornet	Saigon	Apr 6	Rice	Fraser and Co
.. 14	Wild Rover	A. ship	1025		Foochow	May 5	General	Order
.. 14	Gresham	B. ship	965	Brayley	Foochow	.. 5	do	Dent and Co
.. 14	Sagitte	Du. bk	278	Bokker	Swatow	Apr 27	Sugar	T. Kroes and Co
.. 14	Chanticleer	B. str	350	Wood	H'kow & Ports	May 12		Turner and Co
.. 14	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str	341	Cull	T'sin & Chefoo		General	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 15	Wokee	B. str	411	Orkney	Ningpo			Dow and Co
.. 1	Hiawan	B. str	166	Torckler	Ningpo			Nichol Latimer and Co
.. 15	Acmel	Da. bg	216	Prehn	Hankow	Apr 23	do	Kunst, Röhl and Co
.. 15	Charlotte	Fr. bk	467	Moreau	Calcutta	Mar 16	Rice	Turner and Co
.. 15	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Batten	Ningpo	May 13		David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 15	Island Queen	B. str	120	Sutherland	Ningpo	14		F. R. Gamwell
.. 15	Shanse	A. str	1006	Perkins	Hankow		General	Russell and Co
.. 15	Elfin	B. str.	174	Thomas	T'sin & Chefoo	.. 12	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 15	Foh-kien	B. str	92[illegible]	Johnson	Hongkong	.. 12		Russell and Co
.. 16	William the IV.	B. str	77	Dunn	Ningpo			Reid and Co
.. 16	Nora Creina	B. str.	93	Wilde	Ningpo	.. 15		S. Primrose and Co
.. 16	Mandarin	B. str.	93	Bissen	Ningpo	.. 15		J. H. Wignall and Co
.. 16	Cockchafer	[HM g.-boat		Dayrell	Yang-tsze			
.. 16	Lucknow	B. bark	463	Leslie	Singapore	Mar 11	Rice	A. Ellissen and Co
.. 16	Johan Anton	Ha. sch	126	Müllenhoff	Tientsin	May 9	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 16	Fusi-Yama	B. str	2000	McQueen	Hankow			Dent and Co
.. 17	Fusi-Yama	B. str	710	Dundas	Hongkong	.. 12	General	Chapman, King and Co
.. 17	Nanzing	B. str.	419	Morrison	Tientsin		do	Trautmann and Co
.. 17	Pembroke	A. str	241	Johnson	Hongkong	.. 10	do	Russell and Co
.. 18	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 18	Sze-chuen	A. str	547	Spencer	Hankow			Russell and Co
.. 18	Emilie	Da. bk		Hansell	Newchwang			Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Batten	Ningpo			David Sassoon Sons & Co
.. 19	Taeping	B. ship	1300		Clyde		General	Gilman and Co
.. 19	P. Delanoye	A. bark	383	Terry	Bangkok	Apr 1	Rice	Russell and Co
.. 19	Fychow			Mathews	London			Fletcher and Co

* With Mail.

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
May 14	Gitana	B. schr	165	Dugdale	Chefoo & T'sin	Silk, &c.	Newbery, Elliot and Co
.. 14	Nepaul	B. str.	541	Wilkinson	Yokohama	Sun., &c.	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 14	G. C. Lorenz Myer	Ha. bk	272	Moller	Hongkong	Cotton	Russell and Co
.. 14	Kand-zun-mal?	Jap. bk	376	Tamsgoutchi	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	T. Kroes and Co
.. 14	Carl	Ha. bk	320	Auer	Newchwang	Re-expts.	Siemssen and Co
.. 14	Hardy [HM	g.-boat					
.. 14	Cockchafer [HM	g.-boat					
.. 14	Alice	A. schr	180	Winding	San Francisco	Tea, &c.	H. Fogg and Co
.. 14	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Ballast	Moses and Co
.. 14	Gerard	B. str.	419	Quick	Chefoo & T'sin	Op., &c	Smith, Kennedy and Co

DEPARTURES.—*Continued.*

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo	Despatched by
May 14	London	B. str.	413	Munro	Nagasaki	Re-ex., &c.	Glover and Co
.. 14	Hoquang	A. str.	1531	Johnston	H'kow & Port		Russell and Co
.. 16	Narvaez [HCMS						
.. 16	Mathilde	Da. bk	15[illegible]	Jessen	Newchwang	Ballast	Siemssen and Co
.. 16	Whampoa	B. str.	115	Batten	Ningpo	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 16	Island Queen	B. str.	120	Sutherland	Ningpo	Re-expts	F. R. Gamwell
.. 17	Hamlet	Ha. bk	370	[illegible]	Chefoo	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 17	Hiawan	B. str	166	Torckler	Ningpo	Ballast	Nichol Latimer and Co
.. 17	Irene	B. str	50	Cockeram	Chinkiang	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 17	Nora Creina	B. str	93	Wilde	Ningpo	Re-ex &c	S. Primrose and Co
.. 17	Annette	B. str.	550	Jones	Hongkong	C'ton, &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 17	Chekiang	A. str		Ainsworth	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 17	Peyang	A. str	837	Bryant	H'kow & Ports		Olyphant and Co
.. 17	Wokee	B. str	411	Orkney	H'kow & Ports		Dow and Co
.. 18	Maria	Da. bk	304	Lorenzen	Newchwang	Rifle	Olyphant and Co
.. 18	Elizabeth Nicholson	B. ship	904	Ewart	Liverpool	C'ton, &c	Hogg Brothers
.. 18	Samuel Russel	A. ship	957	Burdick	Amoy	Silk, &c.	Olyphant and Co
.. 18	Confucius	Chi. str		Rowse			P. Conklin
.. 18	Coquette [HMS			Rose	Yokohama		
.. 18	New York	B. bark	536	Wright			Oxford and Co
.. 18	Fenella	B. str	179	Hawes	F'chau o. N'p.		Nichol Latimer and Co
.. 18	Mandarin	B. str	93	Bissen	Ningpo	Re-expts.	J. H. Wignall and Co
— —	Tinghae	B. schr	114	Stansen	Ningpo	Ballast	Drucker and Co
.. 18	William the IV.	B. str.	77	Canty			Reid and Co
.. 18	Bonito	B. schr	95	Morgan	Yokohama	Re ex., &c	Oxford and Co
.. 19	Chanticleer	B. str	350	Wood	Hongkong	C'ton, &c.	Turner and Co
.. 19	Shelburne	B. bark	371	Lowe	Chefoo	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 19	St Paul	A. ship	1053	Crowell	Hongkong	do	Olyphant and Co
.. 19	Foh-kien	B. str	866	Johnson	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Russell and Co
.. 19	Australia	Old. bk	598	Reiners	Liverpool	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 19	Ariadne	Ha. sch	349	Niemeyer	Chefoo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Keoka	A. schr	247	Cavanagh	Chefoo	do	H. Fogg and Co
.. 19	Albatros	Ha. bk	350	Foe	Newchwang	Opi., &c.	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 19	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo	Opium	Moses and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, MAY 21, 1864.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	63	Blanchard	H. Fogg and Co	Hongkong	17th inst
Argus	Feb 26	B. str	161		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Bo-Peep	June 14	Chi. str	73	Cochran			
Bunker Hill	June 14	A. str	65	Cobham	Augustine Heard and Co		
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81	McDonald			
Defiance	Aug 28	B. str.	111	Maddison	A. H. Tilby and Co	*Tug*	
Elfin	May 11	B. str.	174	Thomas	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Yokohama	Early
Emperor	Apr 30	B. str.	106	Todd	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Enterprise		A. str.	107	Draper	H. Fogg and Co		
Fokelin	May 13	B. str.		Skene	Captain Patridge		
Fusi-Yama	May 16	B. str	2000	McQueen	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	20th inst
Fusi-Yama	May 17	B. str	710	Dundas	Chapman, King and Co	H'kong & N'saki	23rd inst
Ganges	May 12	B. str.	742	Bernard	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co	Hongkong *	23rd inst
Hydaspe	May 7	Fr. str.	680	Armstrong	Messageries Imperiales	Hongkong	cld 20inst
Kiukiang	May 13	— str					
Little Orphan	June 5	A. str.	160	Henning	Augustine Heard and Co		
Louisa	Dec 19	A. str.	80	Pearson			
Martin White				Parkes	A. L. Freeman	*Tug*	
Nanzing	May 17	B. str.	419	Morrison	Trautmann and Co	C'foo o. T'tsin	22nd inst
Paysan	Apr 16	B. str.					
Pembroke	May 17	A. str.	241	Johnson	Russell and Co	Fuchau	20th inst
Plato	Apr 22	C. str.			P. Conklin		
Postung	Mar 30	B. str	312	Burmester	Byrne and Co.		
Powerful	Dec 15	Ha. str	50	Koch	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Rose	June 20	A. str					
Shendon	May 9	B. str.	114	Lawrence	Moses and Co		
Shan-se	May 14	A. str	1006	Perkins	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	20th inst
Sir Harry Parkes	May 14	B. str.	341	Cull	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	Hongkong	cld 20 inst
So-chow	Sept 21	B. str.	312	Hoole	Hogg Brothers	Hongkong	To-day
Sycee	May 30	B. str			J. H. Wignall and Co		
Sze-chuen	May 18	A. str.	547	Spencer	Russell and Co	H'kow & Ports	24th inst
Tai-wan	Feb 15	A. str.	145	Lovett			
Fe-Yung	Jan 1	B. str.	151		Shaw,* Brothers and Co.	*Tug*	
Fastlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co		
Vulcan	May 5	B. str		Bunker	Lindsay and Co		
Waratah	Feb 9	B. str.	256	Harris	Moses and Co.		
Whampoa	May 19	B. str.	115	Batten	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.		

37 *Merchant Steamers.*] * With Mails for Europe.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch.
Acmel	May 14	Da. bg	216	Prehn	Kunst, Röhl and Co		
Argonaut	May 1	Du. bk	351	Drayer	T. Kroes and Co.	Chefoo	To-day
Bengal	Apr 18	A. ship		Melville	Trautmann and Co.		
Bertha	May 11	B. brig	129	Jacobsen	Siemssen and Co.		
Bessie Stanton	Apr 19	B. bark	357	Scobey	Russell and Co	New York	Imdt
Beth Shan	May 4	B. ship	680	Armstrong	Reid and Co.	San Francisco	Imdt
Brandenburg	Nov 27	Pru. sh	1111	Boswell	Russell and Co		
Bride of the Seas	Apr 19	B. bark	500	Donald	Dow and Co.	Swatow	cld 18 inst
Brockham	Apr 26	B. ship		Williams	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Canoe	May 11	Ha. bg	187	Alexandersen	Oxford and Co.	Tientsin	Imdt
Canvas Back	Apr 15	B. ship	670	Gunderson	Todd and Co		
Cathrina	May 13	Ha. bk	238				
Charlotte	May 15	Fr. bk	467	Moreau	Turner and Co.		
Como	May 9	B. ship	1072	Jones	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co		
Ceringa	Apr 21	B. ship	888	Hubband	Olyphant and Co.		
Costa Rica	Apr 27	Ha. sch	300	Niemeyer	Oxford and Co.	Chefoo	cld 20 inst
Coolnakyle	May 11	B. ship	550	Morrison	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Cyclone	Apr 11	B. ship	594	Hossack	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	Early
D. Jex	May 4	B. bark	400	Guilde	Fraser and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Dantzic	Mar 10	Pru. sch	289	Smith	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	22nd inst
Dolphin	May 9	Ha. sch	110	Shuber	Oxford and Co.		
E. W. Seyburn	May 12	A. bark	338	Aye	[illegible]	Nagasaki	Imdt
Eagle	May 11						
Electra	Feb 8	B. ship	666	Woodgate	Maitland, Maclean and Co.	Fuchau	Imdt
Eliza Shaw	Mar 19	B. ship	[illegible]	Steele	Shaw, Brothers and Co.	London	Early
Emilie	May 15	Da. bg		Hansen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Emily Banning	May 6	A. bark	282		Hogg Brothers		
Esk	Mar 17	B. bark	[illegible]	Irving	Alladinbhoy Habibhoy	Liverpool	Early
Fanny	Apr 9	B. bark	[illegible]	[illegible]	H[illegible] Brothers		
Freda	May 12	B. bark	330	[illegible]	Dow and Co.		
Fychow	May 19			Mathews	Fletcher and Co.	*	
Garland	Nov 9	A. schr	112	Carter			
General Geslin	May 14	Fr. bk	300	Cornet	Vaucher Frères		
General Morgan	Aug 25	A. schr	138	Phillips	Fraser and Co.		
Gesine Becker	May 5	A. bark		Bennek	Oxford and Co.		
Georgiana	July 28	Fr. ship	166		Trautmann and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Gleam	Apr 23	B. bark	291	Cameron	Fletcher and Co.	New York	cld 18 inst
Gondola	Apr 24	B. ship	700	Kelley	Dow and Co.	Manila	Early
Gresham	May 14	B. ship	965	Brayley	Dent and Co		
Guinevere	Apr 15	B. ship		Gunderson	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	London	Early
Hero	Feb 9	B. brig	111	Brodhurst	Allen and Co		
Hiawatha	Apr 26	A. bark	381	Ryder	Angel and Co		
Johan Anton	May 16	Ha. sch	126	Mellenhoff	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Jura	May 11	Fr. bk	450	Meyer	Vaucher, Frères	Chefoo	Imdt
Knight Templar	May 2	B. ship	1071	Spark	Sassabhoy and Co.	London	15th prox
Lucknow	May 16	B. bark	463	Leslie	A. Ellissen and Co		
Magenta	Aug 19	B. ship	826	Janvrin	Russell and Co		
Melbourne	Aug 28	B. bark	397	Lawrence	Shaw, Brothers and Co	*Coal Hulk*	
Nestor	May 12	A. bark	498	[illegible]	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	Imdt
Ngapohl	May 7	B. ship	515		Harbor Master	Hulk	
Nimrod	Mar 3	B. bark	267		H. I. M.'s Customs	Hulk	
Obey	May 7	B. bark	300	Le Gros	Wm. Pustau and Co	Newchwang	
Ozaca	May 13	A. bark	396		Olyphant and Co.		
P. Delanoye	May 19	A. bark	383	Terry	Russell and Co		
Peerless	May 2	B. ship	841	Major	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Philippine	May 6	B. bark	205	Sanderson	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Newchwang	Imdt
Philip I	Aug 10	A. bark	293	Oakman		Hulk	
Pons Ælii	Aug 20	B. bark	400	Bracklehole	A. H. Tilby and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Prospero	Apr 22	Mk. bk	390	Schultz	Oxford and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Pudsey Dawson	May 6	B. ship	761	Barker	Dent and Co		
Reigate	Apr 21	B. ship	1031	Dean	Smith, Kennedy and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Rosa					F. B. Gamwell	Coal Hulk	
Sagitte	May 14	Du. bk	278	Bokker	T. Kroes and Co.		
Salacia	May 6	B. bark	423	Johnson	Dent and Co	Nagasaki	22nd inst
Samuel Stoddart	Aug 22				Reid and Co.	Coal Hulk	
Sebastopool	Mar 16	B. ship	934	Lowther	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Silver Eagle	May 5	B. ship	902	Longman	Dow and Co	London	Imdt
Star King	Apr 28	A. bark	428	Smith	Angel and Co.		
Surry	May 1	B. ship	1089	Durrant	Oxford and Co.		
Susanna	Apr 4	Da. bg	220	Hansen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co.		
Taeping	May 19	B. ship	1300		Gilman and Co		
Thomas Bell	May 5	B. ship	938	Gruzelier	Turner and Co.		
Uranus	May 6	Ha. bk	350	Petersen	Siemssen and Co.	Swatow	cld 20 inst
Voltigeur	May 5	Pru. bk	19[illegible]	Scharmberg	Oxford and Co.	H'kg o. N'saki	To-day
Warwick Castle	Apr 26	B. ship	1070	[illegible]	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Liverpool	Early
Western Continent	Feb 24	A. ship	1280	[illegible]	Olyphant and Co.	Hongkong	cld 20 inst
Wild Rover	May 14	A. ship	1025		Augustine Heard and Co.		

77 *Merchant Vessels.*]

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI,

IN PICULS.

From Returns Office, Maritime Customs.

EXPORT of TEA from SHANGHAI to GREAT BRITAIN *direct from June 1st 1863 to date.*

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last Report.............................			307475.36	984.56	1703.93	271.46	14160.88	324596.19	6719.14	......	16946.20	8297.78	116.10	2331.33	4973.00	14106.10	53489.65
Helvellyn.................	May 13	Liverpool	127.75	......	......	......	......	127.75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Piculs........	....	....	307603.11	984.56	1703.93	271.46	14160.88	324723.94	6719.14	......	16946.20	8297.78	116.10	2331.33	4973.00	14106.10	53489.65

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last Report.............................			3737.13	......	......	184.89	20415.02	24337.04	1152.52	389.25(leaf)	2264.50	5603.34	16.40	475.56	13.52	32.83	9947.92
Titania	May 13	Tientsin	......	......	......	......	529.71	529.71	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Fenella	" 19	Foochow	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1.75	......	......	......	......	1.75
			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
			......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Piculs........	....	....	3737.13	......	......	184.89	20944.73	24866.75	1152.52	389.25(leaf)	2264.50	5605.09	16.40	475.56	13.52	32.83	9949.67

UNITED STATES.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick*	*Total Black*	*Japan Unclassed*	*Sorts*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total as per last Report...			86.90	171.13	1666.43	......	......	1924.46	4616.09	......	41149.24	10122.18	622.05	4745.03	8211.62	9092.85	78559.06
Alice	May 14	California	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	29.83	29.83
Gleam	" 18	New York	8.54	......	308.80	......	......	317.34	1435.00	......	217.94	12.75	......	......	20.64	10.75	1697.08
Piculs........	....	....	95.44	171.13	1975.23	......	......	2241.80	6051.09	......	41367.18	10134.93	622.05	4745.03	8232.26	9133.43	80285.57

MONTREAL.

	Congou.	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Total Export of Tea from June 1st 1863 to June 30th 1863....................................	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1967.99	437.36	....	394.54	383.48	1,033.87	4,169.24
Total from 1st Jan. 1864 as per last Report......	636.87	606.05	679.03	....	....	1921.95	553.16	....	8614.89	641.79	119.96	1,313.12	1,291.74	2,979.76	15,514.42
Piculs.........	636.87	606.05	679.03	....	....	1,921.95	553.16	....	10,582.88	1,079.15	119.96	1,602.66	1,672.22	4,013.63	19,683.66

INDIA.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick*	*Total Black*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun Powder*	*Total Green*
Vanguard, ...	Jan. 13	Bombay	1.00	....	....	....	....	1.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Ship.	*Cleared.*	*Destination.*	*Congou.*	*Souchong.*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe.*	*Brick.*	*Total Black.*	*Japan Unclassed.*	*Sorts.*	*Young Hyson.*	*Hyson.*	*Hyson Skin.*	*Twankay.*	*Imperial.*	*Gun Powder.*	*Total Green.*
Rajah	April 26	Cape Town	125.93				....	125.93	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*,—each additional line *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded
ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.
PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels*;—Six Months, *Eight Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*—all payable in advance. SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can*.:—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace*. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MR. MARON is from this day authorized to sign our Firm *per procuration* in China and Japan.

FAJARD SCHAUWECKER & Co.
tf 438 July 9th, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England	Mar. 26	Hankow	May 14
Hongkong	May 19	Nagasaki	May 13
Tientsin	May 7	Kanagawa	May 14

Latest dates in England from China,—
Hongkong .. Jan. 30 } Received via Marseilles,
Shanghai .. „ 25 } March 14th.

DEATHS.

At half past 10 o'clock, this morning, of Cholera, Henry Gray, Esq., Paymaster, H. M. S. *Leopard*, aged 39.

On the 17th May, on board the *Nepaul*, on the voyage to Yokohama, Henry Hubbard, a partner in the Firm of Dent & Co.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending May 27th, 1864.

May.	*Malwa* New Tls.	*Malwa* Old Tls.	*Patna* New Tls.	*Patna* Old Tls.
21.	....	......	....	....
23.	515 a 520	......	395	410
24.	515......	......	390	400
25.	515......	......	390	410
26.	515......	......	395	410
27.	515......	......	395	410

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—May 26, *Lizzie Boggs*, (Am bar.), Dizer, Fuchau; 27, *Dorchester*, (Am bq), Fulton, Newchwang; 27, *Von Laffert Gerlitz*, (Meck bg), Angel, Hongkong; 27, *Jane Isabella*, Cardiff; 27, *Illawara*, (Br str), Torckler, Ningpo; 27, *Whampoa*, (Br str), Batten, Ningpo; 27, *Poyang*, (Am str), Bryant, Hankow.

Departed.—May 27, *Island Queen*, (Br str), Sutherland, Ningpo; 27, *Fei-ma*, (Br str), Buckland, Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.—Per str. "*Hydaspe*," Mr. and Mrs. Thorburn, two children and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Cordier and child, Mr. and Mrs. Maliquet, Messrs. P. Chevrey Rameau, Brossard de Corbigny and servant, de Coutouly, Schauwecker, Alfred Heitz, Juilhet, Facquet, Dodnu, le Vicomte de la Porte de Puyfferat, Fersing, Delmée, Ibbard Proal and one Chinese Deck Passenger. Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship "*Ganges*," for Hongkong—Colonel Moody, J. Maltby, E. Macall, C. Hughes, J. Dougall, G. Moriz, Hy. Dickinson, Pollard, and C. M. Kerr.

One of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers with the Mail for Europe, &c., is appointed to leave on Monday, the 6th June.

The London Mail of the 10th April, due in Hongkong on the 26th May, and here on the 31st. It was received last year on the 25th May, per *Yangtsze*.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY MAY 28, 1864

A general impression prevailed, before Sir Harry Parkes' arrival at Shanghai, that he would take office with the higher title of Consul-general; and much surprise and disappointment were expressed when it became known that he would only assume the simple rank of a Consul. There is probably no other place in the world at which a Consul is called on to exercise so many and various functions as at this port. Besides the ordinary duties incident to his position, a Consul at Shanghai—especially an English Consul—finds himself frequently called upon to discharge those both of a governor and a diplomatist. He is the natural referee to whom the Municipal Council have to look in all cases of difficulty, and the real decider of most, if not all, questions that may be referred to the Minister at Peking, who must be mainly guided by his opinion. He is engaged in constant diplomatic intercourse with the Chinese local authorities, and, with few exceptions, on subjects as important to the welfare of the foreign residents as those which come before the Ambassador. If the Taotai levy an unjust tax in the foreign settlement, the Consul is looked to to remonstrate with them and check their attempt. If a native commit a crime within our limits, the Consul is looked to to secure his punishment. In such questions as the trial of Chinese criminals in the foreign settlement, and the jurisdiction over unrepresented foreigners, the Consul has to conduct the negociations. The government look to him to keep them informed of occurrences of moment that may take place at the port, and he has, in other respects, as we have said before, to discharge the duties of a diplomatic representative on many important occasions. It is singular that the desirability of conferring a higher rank on an officer who performs such important functions should not, ere this, have suggested itself to H. M. Government. The United States and France have already recognised and met the acknowledged want, by elevating their representatives to the rank of Consul-general; so that Shanghai at present exhibits the striking anomaly of a nation which has beyond all measure the largest interests in the spot, being represented by an officer of a lower grade, not only than the two powers in question, but even than Sweden and Norway. The public merits in themselves of Sir Harry Parkes may be held to entitle him to a distinction of this kind; but apart from personal consideration, the weight of increased dignity and power is seriously needed to meet the vast extension of local interests, and to influence the decision of those political questions in which we so frequently become involved. We believe that the necessity for such an appointment as we urge, has been already alluded to by the Chamber of Commerce, and it is greatly to be regretted if any desire for infinitesimal economy, for we can conceive no other reason, restrain H. M. Government from meeting what we believe to be the unanimous wish of the British residents at Shanghai. Our commercial relations and general interests at the port are of vast and gradually increasing extent, and it is highly desirable that the official to whom it more directly appertains to protect these interests, should hold a rank commensurate with their importance. The distance between Shanghai and Pekin, and the difficulty and length of time required in communicating between the two places, may frequently render it necessary for the English representative at the former to determine, without reference to the minister, on the line of conduct to be pursued in cases of emergency of a purely political nature. We repeat, therefore, that it is of the utmost importance that that representative should hold a position which may entitle him to the highest possible consideration in the eyes of the Chinese; and trust that a similar conviction will soon force itself upon H.M. Government. At present, we are fortunate in possessing as Consul a gentleman whose personal reputation supplies the place of rank in securing him the consideration due to the English representative; but this very fact must render the anomaly of his holding inferior rank to those of other nations which have less interests at stake on the spot, still more inexplicable to the local authorities.

Summary of the Week.

During the past week the temperature has varied very considerably, with occasional heavy showers. Little of interest has occurred in Shanghai or the surrounding districts. Another attempt has been made to blow up the *Lord Lyndhurst*, which, although not attended with the success anticipated, has had the effect of tearing away part of the deck house, and of smashing the mainmast. The junk on Pootung point has also, as we before announced, been partially removed. H.M.S. *Swallow*, with the gun-boats *Dove* and *Hardy* and six junks, left Shanghai during the early part of this month, with the design of surveying the mouths of the Yang-tzse, and of collecting such information as may assist in the construction of a chart more correct than those now in existence. The expedition is under the superintendence of Commander Wild who, we are convinced, will spare no effort necessary to furnish us with a trueplan of those spots which have not, hitherto, been fully explored. We have not suffered from any lack of amusement during the past week. It has been announced that the band of the 67th Regiment will, for the future, entertain the promenaders on the bund, twice a week, with musical performances. This materially increases the attractions of the bund, and we are glad to see that many of the residents avail themselves of the health-giving breeze which is only to be found in that part of the settlement.

The Volunteer theatrical season closed on Thursday evening, when the following popular farces were put on the stage: *Whitebait at Greenwich, Little Toddlekins* and *Poor Pillicoddy*. The house was crowded, and many of the ladies in the settlement were present. The following epilogue, written expressly for the occasion by Edward Lawrance, Esq., was spoken by Commandant Antrobus, S.V.C., and was received with the utmost approval. At its close the author was loudly summoned, and on his appearance before the curtain was greeted by long continued applause, in which we noticed many of the ladies joined.

EPILOGUE.

Ladies and gentlemen, our course is run,
'Tis yours to gild our quickly setting sun,
For if upon your frowns that sun should set,
This Theatre must be advertised "To Let."
Shorn of its glory, prestige, and renown,
Like our poor selves, 'twill be a mere Go-down.
Not that the Drama in this wealthy port
To such an humble mansion should resort.
So by your usual bounty pray be led
And build a lasting structure in its stead.
We dare not hope that every mother's son
Will nod assent to all that we have done.
As soon might we expect a love-sick swain
To tell his mistress that she's old and plain,
A lawyer's speech to gain by repetition,
Success to crown the Pootoo expedition,
A budget to be framed without a loan,
Or in the Shanghai air to find Ozone.
"All the world's a stage;" and we have tried
To teach you to admire its brightest side.
Cool impudence you've seen resign its throne,
And virtue claim the empire as her own.
The idle man who won't his debts defray,
And borrowing of a friend, forgets to pay,
Has been convinced that in the end he'll find
An honest course will surely "Raise the Wind."
Let married men who would "Duck Hunting" go,
And much prefer their spouses shouldn't know,
Beware! and take good heed what they're about,
Remembering how poor "Pybus" was found out.
Should any here be charged without just cause,
With breach of any of the "Treaty Laws,
And by ill luck for trial should be brought
Before the newly founded Native Court,
Like Pawkins he'll get off, whate'er th'offence
If Whitewash be "Retained for the Defence."
Ye modest youths who would the ladies please
And prefer their *pressure* to the Taoutai's *squeeze*,
Don't wait till age stands knocking at your gate,
Call in the Chaplain and accept your fate.
Avoid a widow, if you're not all dolts,
For at a pic-nic, ten to one, she bolts.
To Greenwich for Whitebait would your young bride go
(Or perhaps in China she'd prefer Ningpo)
Quell her alarms—Truth has no cause to fear
Spite of the tattling waiter standing near.
One word for Brownsmith, that well-known Taipan
Who risked his all to save his wretched clan,
And Curtius-like engulphed his noble self
"Maskee" the grown-up daughter on the shelf.
But stay! The Ladies' praises must be sung.
These Belles were surely meant to be well rung.
There's Wiggins, Lizzie, Baby, only choose;
Or perhaps Miss Durable might suit your views.
Such beauty on a stage is rarely seen;
How well too they contrived their Crinoline!
Oh! Bachelors give up your wretched lives
And take these beauteous damsels for your wives.
But now Farewell! and yet I linger here,
'Tis hard to part with all we hold most dear.
As schoolboys when their holidays are o'er
Feel pangs that tear their young heart's inmost core,
As men at lotteries or on the course
Lament they did'nt spot the winning horse.
As at a ball, grief fills the bitter cup,
Because the ladies' cards are all made up,
As some fond wife who listening for the voice
Of her young lord, her loved, her earliest choice,
With grief discovers that some fast young sub.
Has made him stray to Billiards or the Club
As some fair maid who sees her lover go
To fight a Taeping or Imperial foe,
Draws him his last half-pint of bitter beer,
Then gently turns, and wipes away a tear;
So we from those we love compelled to part.
Feel now the schoolboy's—now the lover's smart.
Assuage our grief—don't let us rest uncertain
So shall we "stand at ease" when falls the curtain.
If to our charge some trivial errors fall
Look in our faces and forget them all,
So shall we meet again, without a doubt,
For if you "fall in" well, we wont fall out.

The privates of the 2nd Belooch Regiment and the Sailors of H. M. S. *Leopard* are this afternoon to hold a Gymnastic and Race meeting outside the Ningpo Joss House. The following is the Programme:—

1.—Flat Race of 300 yards for the Sailors of H.M.S. *Leopard*. 1st Prize $3, 2nd $2.
2.—Hurdle Race of 200 yards over ten flights of Hurdles, for H.M. Belooch Regiment. 1st $3, 2nd $2.
3.—Siamese Twins Race on three legs for Sailors H.M.S. *Leopard*, 150 yards. 1st $3, 2nd $2.

In this race two men will stand side by side, the right leg of one will be tied firmly to the left leg of the other, and they will then make the best of their way to the front. If the bandage slips down, or becomes untied, the men to be distanced. The men named to come provided with their own lashings.

4.—Sack Race of 150 yards for *Leopards* and Beloochees. 1st $3, 2nd $2.
5.—Bell in the Ring for Beloochees. Prize $1 each.
6.—Dollar hunting in the dark, for Sailors of H.M.S. *Leopard*. Winners $1 each.

An earthen pot is placed 30 yards before the competitors, who will be blindfolded and a stick given to each. Having been turned round three times, each man starts for himself, and a dollar rewards the successful competitor. No hints from the spectators allowed—such as "Port," "Starboard," "Put your helm up," &c.

7.—Running high jump for Beloochees. Prize $3.
8.—Running long jump for *Leopards*. Prize $3.
9.—Putting a 32 lb. Shot. (a private match.) Prize $10.
10.—Wrestling—for Beloochees. Turbans to Winners.
11.—Blondin crossing Niagara. (A little imagination required). *Leopards* and Beloochees—$5 to the winner. The others will present themselves with wet jackets.

A Rope will be stretched across the city ditch, over which the competitors will walk, without other aid than a balancing pole.

12.—Race up the city wall, for *Leopards* and Beloochees. Prize $3.

The competitors will have to make the best of their way up simply by the aid of their hands and feet.

13.—Swimming Race, 150 yards—for Beloochees. 1st Prize $3, 2nd Prize $1.
14.—*A Greasy pole and leg of Mutton!*
15.—Ducking for dollars in tubs. A tub for the *Leopards* and another for the Beloochees. Hands tied.

The water will be neither clear nor sweet, but not dirty. The dollars must be picked up either with the teeth or lips.

The games are to commence at 3.30 P.M., precisely.

From Soochow we learn that the state of the city is improving in many respects. Business is carried out on a larger scale than formerly, and the appearance of the surrounding country, which is being gradually brought under cultivation, proves that agriculture is not neglected. The peasantry are content for the present to live in mat huts until they can afford to build more comfortable habitations. Large quantities of provisions are brought in every day, but in order to guard in the most effectual manner against the ingress of spies, each one who enters is stamped on the cheek with a *chop* which is borne until the hour for closing the gates, when all visitors are excluded. A few days ago, a rebel head-man was discovered riding in mandarin dress through the Cha mun. On being searched, the small flag which is the symbol of authority and shews the authenticity of any order given, was found hidden in his horse's hoof. The broken wooden bridge outside the Lo-mun has now, in its place, a firm and ornamental one, and the granite bridge near it, which was very much damaged, has been repaired. The larger creeks in the city have been cleared of the filth which filled them during the rebel occupation, and the smaller ones, over many of which it was possible to ride, are now undergoing the same cleansing process. In addition to these improvements, postal communication has been established with Shanghai. A small official goes about to the houses of the principal mandarins and shopkeepers every morning, to collect their letters. The Futai has exerted himself to bring about these improvements and will soon see the effect of his efforts in the growing prosperity of the city and its inhabitants. From the front, our advices extend to the 20th inst. The rebels did not even make an attempt to defend Tan-yang, but evacuated it immediatly on the approach of the Imperialists, by whom it was re-occupied. Now that the whole of the open country in this province may be considered free from insurgents, it is supposed that Li Futai will go to assist at the siege of Nanking, which will probably be assaulted at the end of the summer. The Imperialists are doing nothing at present; but hold a strong position. It is stated that the artillery belonging to Gordon's force will be retained in the service of the Futai under the command of Major Doyle, but the infantry will be immediately disbanded.

Our Ningpo correspondent informs us that the rapid breaking away of the granite sea wall in Hang-chow bay is likely to produce the most serious consequences. Formerly this wall was the object of great care to the Imperial Government and was then properly attended to, but it has for some years been neglected, and the government excuses itself on the ground of the pecuniary difficulties caused by the rebellion. The rice districts in the vicinity of Ningpo have already suffered from the salt water which fills the creeks. Starvation must follow, and the effects will not only be felt in Chekiang but, in consequence of the failure of those large supplies of rice which have been brought yearly from Ningpo and Hangchow, the inhabitants of Kiangsu will also be seriously affected.

From Hankow we have had no advices of importance. There have not been any arrivals from the North or from Japan since the date of our last Summary.

THE CHOSIU DODGER.

We are told that the Laws of the Medes and Persians altered not. It is, however, a question yet unanswered, whether they had any means of getting round their laws, and thus avoiding unpleasant consequences. The Japanese appear to have adopted a very convenient plan whereby they can circumvent both the letter and spirit of theirs, without laying themselves open to the charge of vacillation—at all events in the eyes of those whose business it is to be good boys, and do as they are bid, and whose calling it is *not* to sport a couple of swords.

For instance, from time to time since our arrival in Japan, notifications have been issued to the lower classes, announcing the intention of the Government to abolish the treaties, and summarily dismiss the Barbarians. I learn, however, that within the last few days, a notification of a vastly different character has been circulated, which informs "those interested" that although it is still the intention of the Taikun's Government to abide by their original intentions with regard to the hated race, it has been found convenient to defer putting them into execution for twenty years, during which period trade is to be carried on as usual, and every means to be resorted to to avoid a war! What brain but that of a Japanese could conceive so simple and easy a mode of deceiving and yet being true? Then at the termination of the allotted time, what so easy as to issue another notification to the effect that the consummation of the banishment of the Barbarians would be postponed for twenty years longer! What a lesson in diplomacy might even a Napoleon learn from these half civilised orientals!

This apparently simple mode of surmounting difficulties, however, is unhappily by no means universally adopted in the "Land of the Rising Sun." Perhaps it is a private conception of the Taikun, and by him strictly guarded lest the Mikado also should take advantage of the secret. Be this as it may, it certainly is a fact, either that Matsdaira Nangato-no-kami, Prince of Chosiu, sees through the dodge, and ignores it, or that it has been thought best not to try it on with him. What is to be done then? How is Simonosaki to be opened? He utterly refuses to obey the orders of the Taikun; declines receiving his envoys, although they are the bearers of dispatches couched in the most polite and flattering terms, and containing an invitation for himself and his family to pay him a visit in his Capital, and has even taken upon himself to fire upon a vessel flying the Japanese flag, and known to belong to the Taikun! for each and all of which misdemeanors he justifies himself in the consideration that not less than eight hundred years ago, one of his own ancestors was on the throne of the Taikun, and that the family of the present ruler are mere mushrooms as compared with himself.

But surely, some of my political readers exclaim, the Mikado, who is supreme, can make short work of this overbearing Daimio. His authority, at all events, is respected, and his mandates obeyed. Every one is aware that the Taikun has simply to request the Mikado to give an order for the opening of the Inland Sea, and it would be effected at once. This, doubtless, is true, we must, however, remember that soon after the advent of foreigners, Mats'daira Naagato no Kami, Prince of Chosiu, a "native," and consequently an "artful dodger," contrived to circumvent his less far-seeing sovereign, and obtained a written document, signed and sealed by the Mikado himself, authorising him to prevent any foreign vessel from passing through the Inland Sea; now, therefore, that the time has arrived at which the Taikun's Government think it advisable to postpone the nullification of the Treaties for the period of twenty years, during which time foreign trade is not to be interrupted, Naugato takes a high stand, and says "Veto—the fiat of the Mikado alters not: nor can its execution be deferred; no one shall come into my ground to gather up gold and silver." And he has further, upon his own responsibility, extended the prohibition to vessels belonging to the Taikun, to Satsuma and other Daimios. Moreover, he seems determined to carry out his words by his actions, to which end he has already cut away a mountain, and converted the level thus formed into paddy fields; by which means, and by numerous other "dodges," he can afford to buy the continued gratitude and good services of his vassals. Among these latter his recent policy has had so beneficial an effect, that, to a man, they have promised to stand by him to the last; and, rather than see their paddy fields trampled upon, their houses devastated, their lord dishonored, and his castle in the hands of Barbarians, to shed the last drop of their blood in his defence! What a warm reception therefore may our fleets expect should they be fool-hardy enough to go and beard the lion in his own den while thus enraged, and thus supported!

Nevertheless, such action on their part, especially after having been thus warned, would certainly tend to increase the trade of Nagasaki and Yokohama especially, to say nothing of the beneficial advantages that would accrue to every Treaty Power from taking a firm stand in enforcing their rights, and in thus marking their determination to do so.

PROGRESS.

PEKING GAZETTES.

(April 4th, 1864.)

Chu-tsung-kan, the Futai of Fu-kien, reports that the Liu-chiu (球琉) tribute bearers have arrived in the province of Chekiang, and have begged to be permitted to proceed to Peking by a circuitous route. The Liu-chiu send tribute once every second year, and formerly a mandarin was appointed to meet the ambassadors and accompany them to the capital. In the 10th year of Hsien Feng, and also in the first year of the present reign, as it was impossible to proceed to the capital, the then Futai begged that the tribute might be stored in Fukien, and transferred eventually to Peking, when the Imperial gifts might also be presented. The Prince of the Liu-chiu has now sent his brother-in-law, by name Ma-wên-ying, as first envoy, and a high official, named Mao-kê-shu, as second envoy, to bring the tribute, and salute the present Emperor on his accession to the throne, as also to worship the manes of the late Emperor. These officials are now in the province of Fu-kien, and have stated that when they were about to leave their country, the prince impressed on them that, as no comparison can be instituted between the value of the tribute sent now, and that sent on previous occasions, they must, herefore, under any circumstances certainly repair personally to Peking to salute and hank the Emperor. This seemed but reasonable, and the Ambassadors therefore deserved open and fair dealing. Accordingly, one civil and one military mandarin were appointed to attend them, and a circular was addressed by the Fukien Futai to his brother officials in the different provinces, begging them to aid the Ambassadors in every way. The tribute of the *former* two years being still stored in Fukien, it is proposed to send, by the present Ambassadors, the lighter portion of the tribute brought on the three occasions, while the bulkier packages may await a more favorable opportunity. The Governor General (Tso-tsung-t'ang) and the Taoutai (Chang-tsui-ching) unite with the Futai in this memorial to the Empress Dowager and Emperor.

With reference to the above, the Regent states that the Emperor has referred the matter to the Board of Rites.

(*April 7th 1864.*)

Cho Tsung Kan, Futai of Fukien, reports that a statement has been made by Chên-ping-hên, Liu-chiu Interpreter. It appears that sixty-six men composed the embassy sent with the tribute. There were, moreover, seventeen Chinese, natives of Shantung, whose ship had been wrecked on the coast of Liu-chiu, on the 25th October 1863. They arrived outside Hai t'ang chên (鎮壇海) in Fukien, when they encountered a heavy storm. The official in charge sent soldiers to meet and examine the ship, but the heavy weather prevented her from entering the port. Meanwhile a piratical craft hove in sight, whereupon *the Liu-chiu ship* endeavored to escape, but in doing so ran on a rock, and was wrecked. The pirates immediately boarded her, and seized every article of value. The ship sank, carrying down with it the Liu-chiuans and Chinese. These were, however, fortunately saved, and were assisted and sent forward by the local mandarins. With reference to this report of the Interpreter's, the Futai says that although these foreigners (barbarians, 夷) succoured miserable wretches, when cast ashore on their coasts, yet neither our civil nor military mandarins were able to aid them or prevent this disaster. It is therefore recommended that the mandarins of Hai t'ang chên be degraded, beaten and dismissed. The Futai further announces that he has enquired particularly as to what loss the embassy has sustained, in order that they may be reimbursed. The names of the mandarins whose gross neglect has caused the calamity will be immediately forwarded to Peking, so as to ensure their severe punishment. The members of the embassy *have* meanwhile been supplied with money for food, wood, salt, vegetables, rice, satin, silk, cloth, and all the requisites for clothes. Their distress was so great that it was necessary to supply them with double what has been required on former occasions in such cases. For the above purposes a sum of one thousand taels has been given in charity to these Barbarian officials. About the fourth month of this year a ship will be in readiness to convey them back to Liu-chiu, and provisions and clothes for one month will also be presented to them. These expenses will be defrayed out of the public coffers, and reported to the throne. The seventeen Shantung men will likewise be provided with money and passports, and sent back. The approval of the Board is requested.

With reference to the above the Regent states that the Emperor has made the following decree:—We are in possession of the facts Search for and seize both the civil and military mandarins implicated, and punish them severely. The Futai's report is approved.

Respect this

(*April 11th, 1864.*)

Chu-tsung-kan reports that he has carefully investigated the case of the pirates guilty of chasing the Liu-chiu ship. After the arrival of the vessel in the sea off Fokien, and immediately subsequent to the wreck, the officials who had been sent to meet her succeeded in capturing the piratical craft, on board which were found a man named Li-cho, and others. On arrival in port it was discovered that the tribute which had been taken out of the wreck by the pirates, was uninjured, and it has accordingly been given back to the ambassadors. Examination elicited the following facts. Three of the pirate crew, named Li-cho, Chen-tang and Chên-kan, stated that they came from Tung An hien in the Chuen district, in the province of Fukien. The name of their leader was Shi-kuei. He unfortunately succeeded in making his escape. The crew had, during the course of a long piratical career, drowned sixteen men belonging to different vessels. Yu-pei, another of the crew, stated that he had been a merchant, but a vessel in which he had a quantity of goods having been seized by the pirates, his life was spared only on condition of his performing the *kotow* and becoming a servant. This he had done. Having boarded the Liu-chiu vessel, the pirates seized the tribute, besides clothes, food, foreign candles, paper and various other things. The mandarin ship in turn instantly boarded them, whereupon a number of the pirates flung themselves overboard into the sea, while ten other men remained. Of these the three first mentioned were pirates. A fourth was a servant. Four more were known to be bad characters, while the other two, named A-chu and Wang-tien, were fishermen, who were caught while endeavouring to make off with some property they had obtained from the wreck Kuei-Yuan the Lie-tai, ordered the immediate decapitation of the three pirates, and begs the approval of the throne. The heads have been elevated on poles on the shore, as a warning. The four bad characters have each received one hundred blows and have been fettered, and banished for three years. The fishermen were dismissed with a warning. Yu-Pei has been supplied with money to enable him to return home. The Governor General Tso-tsung-tang unites with the Futai in this report. On a former occasion some fishermen who had been suspected of piracy were, on being properly secured, dismissed, and this was the course adopted in the present instance.

The Regent states that the Emperor has issued the following order:—Let the Board of Punishment examine into the matter, and report on it.

Respect this.

(*April 9th 1864.*)

Edict.

Li Hung Chang reports, amongst other *things*, that the naval and military forces have conquered Kia-shing-fu. The Imperialists outside that city gradually made themselves masters of the camps outside the North East gate. Afterwards, on the 27th and 28th days of the first month, (5th and 6th March) Chên-hsiao-chi (General Ching) *with all his forces, made a vigorous* attack on the city, raising forts with the utmost expedition. More than ten chang of the wall was thus destroyed. The rebels, despising death, still held the city, but Ching exhorted his men to make a simultaneous rush. The rebels flung down fire bags *on our men*, whereby a general officer named Ho-an-tai was killed. The Hoochow rebels came to the relief of the city and attacked the rear of the Imperialists at Wang-kiang-king. Ching, however, instantly dispatched Wang-yung shen to protect the point of attack, by *turning the flank of the rebels*. The latter were thus surrounded and routed. On the 16th day of the second month (March 23rd) Ching arranged with Li-chao-ping, to make a vigorous attack and scale the walls. The rebels were on the top of the wall, armed with bows and arrows, *and stones which fell like rain*. Ching with his accustomed valour did not for a moment think of his personal safety, but led on in person, shouting and slaughtering, his men following closely behind. The corpses of the enemy strewed the walls, yet there were, notwithstanding, some two or three thousand resolute fellows, who drew themselves *up* in line, and opposed the entrance of the mandarin troops. Ching rushed madly on, and was wounded by a musket ball. The colonels who were under him, Liu szu-chi with others, seeing their leader wounded, seemed to lose their senses, and ran to the attack, spreading death and destruction around them. The Rebels were dispersed in confusion, while our troops marched in with the utmost regularity. Within the city the rebels were totally and completely exterminated. And thus did Kia-shing-fu fall into our hands. (Such is the substance of the Futai's *report*) On this occasion Chên-hsiao-chi (General Ching) having attacked Kia-shing, spent his days in unceasing exertion, and his nights in the forts, ordering and regulating everything, despising death, and fearless of bloody engagements. While there (deserving well of *his country*) he has been severely wounded, that he might succeed in destroying the city and sweeping away every vestige of the rebels. His designs were magnificent, his reward must be great. We therefore order Li-hung-chang to make this announcement in Our name:—(Ching) is to be commended, and ordered to *set his mind* at rest, so that he may quickly be restored to health. We also direct the Futai to search diligently for those who are worthy of Imperial (approbation and) reward, and report to Us. Ho-an-tai, whose death has been announced, was one well acquainted with rules of warfare, and courageous (*to a degree*). His conduct was always exemplary, thus he was most eager in the attack on the city, and was through that brought to his death. We deeply regret his loss, and are much grieved. We hereby give him an honorary rank excelling that of a Ti-tu. We moreover grant *him* a shrine at Kia-shing-fu, the place where he perished. This shrine shall be dedicated to him alone in order to tranquilise his noble soul. There was another officer, a Colonel named Kuo-sing-fa, who likewise died of wounds received at Kia-shing. This has also grieved us, and we give him *the position due to his rank* and mode of death. Let the Board (of war) see to it.—Respect this.

Edict.

Li-hung-chang reports that General Gordon some time since started from Li-yang hsien to attack Kin-tang. He carried with him mortars to breach the walls. At the attack he was wounded in the leg. Li has therefore recommended him to remain at rest. Such is the despatch Now Gordon being excessively *brave* and fearless, was wounded in consequence. We are on this account deeply moved (with grief and admiration). On the other hand we are informed that the wound is not serious. We order Li-hung-chang to visit Gordon and enquire for him daily, so as to keep his mind at rest, requesting him to wait until he shall be perfectly restored to health and strength.

Respect this.

(*April 16th 1864.*)

Li-hung-chang has sent us a report as to the protection and aid afforded by a god to the city (of Chin-kiang) when it was seriously threatened (by the rebels.) We are requested to confer an additional honorific epithet on the god, and to rebuild his temple. Such is the substance of the despatch. The circumstances of the case are as follow. Chin-kiang-fu, in the province of Keang-soo, used (in the good old time) to possess a temple dedicated to the worship of the T'u T'ien. The faithful there adored, and presented offerings to the shade of a party named Chang-hsien, who had been a minister under (an *Emperor of*) the Tang dynasty. However, in the third year of Hsien-Fêng, this temple was (accidentally) converted into a bonfire. Now, during the first month of the first year of Our reign, although the rebels, when constantly spreading themselves round the city, were as constantly repulsed by the Imperialists, yet they subsequently collected in overwhelming numbers, and utterly routed the mandarin troops. But the inhabitants of the city trusted implicitly to the protection of the deity, and (to give him his due) he proved himself equal to the occasion by extending his ægis over his protegés. The Rebels, indeed, incontinently took themselves off. It is on this ground that the Futai (of Keang-soo) begs that an honorific epithet be bestowed on the god, and on this he also bases the claim to a temple. We accordingly direct the Board of Rites to report on the matter.

Respect this.

NOVEL VIEWS ON PHYSICS.

To the Editor of the

North-China Herald

Sir,—As you have kindly inserted in your issue of the 7th instant, a paper of mine on the subsidence of water upon the earth, I shall again trespass on your kindness, and beg the insertion of a few remarks in continuation. Having arrived at the conclusion, in my last, that without water there could be neither heat nor light on the earth, I will now endeavour to show why a large portion of the earth is colder now than in former ages, and the cause of its commencing at the poles and encroaching to the equator. In my former article I asserted that the gases arising from decomposed vegetable matter have a prominent place in the formation of electricity. It must be evident then, according to this theory, that without vegetation there could be no (or if any, very little) electricity which I look upon as the vivifying atmospheric agent, (i.e. in conjunction with water, generating light and heat) Now the earth shows evidence of having been for ages submerged by water On the loftiest mountains we find shells, sand, and gravel, which must have either risen from the water or the water receded from them. I formerly stated that the earth's crust having become cooler was an argument against universal upheaval.* Nothing I shall now say will affect this; for be it remembered, in that article, my argument was based entirely upon the coast line. The evidence, then, as we find it in the sublime language of scripture—"The earth was without "form and void; and the darkness was upon the "face of the deep; and the Spirit of God moved "upon the face of the waters"—will best express my views of the earth's first state It will now be necessary to show how this vast amount of water has been consumed. Geology proves the earth to have possessed greater heat in former ages than it at present exhibits This was necessary for the formation of the atmosphere (I believe the sun's immediate action upon water would be to freeze it). When the waters were placed upon the earth, its heat threw off steam, which without the vivifying influence of electricity, threw, *not* light, but deep gloom over the unruffled surface of the vast deep. The wind, as yet unborn, to be called into being with the first struggle of nature for light. During many ages, the embodied heat of the earth assisted to sustain the atmosphere, it (the earth) at the same time imbibing a portion of the waters. This, on its way inward, coming in contact with combustible material, generated heat and, through it, expansion until it burst forth in the volcano, the earthquake, and the mountains we now see on the earth's surface, opening huge fissures in their sides. Into these unfathomable fissures, the water poured towards the earth's centre, thus cooling the earth, and at the same time leaving a vast surface exposed for vegetation. The order of vegetation does not affect this argument further than that, in certain ages, electricity became very active, which may fairly be inferred from the rank vegetation proved by geology to have obtained in the ages immediately previous to the carboniferous period. How electricity prevailed previous to any vegetable period may be accounted for by the vast amount of stagnant water, teeming with life no doubt, but over which the yet unborn wind had never swept. Although the waters were salt, their perfect stillness begat surface corruption, this sent forth gas into the air, which, piercing through the dense gloom, challenged the sun's rays, and light shone upon the earth I have explained in my former article how these gases, by an atmospheric process, became light. Hitherto there had been no place for fresh water upon the earth, but now, with a large portion of the earth clear for vegetation, and the atmosphere complete in all its sustaining parts, evaporation became excessive; the earth, receiving the redundant supply, embedded it in its cavities, sent it forth in its streams, and the land became the abode of animal and vegetable life. This, under the genial influence of modified internal heat and abounding external influence, sprang into wild luxuriance, sending forth its gases into the atmosphere. Then commenced the great work of vegetable rain. This ends what may be termed the second period. The wind new-born at the end of the first period had not, in this second, passed its childhood. The third will be required to bear on its strengthened arms the supplies needed wherever there are symptoms of atmospheric exhaustion. The wind, having restored equilibrium, sighs over the face of the deep; water alone holds even sway, and under her fostering care the earth is again enticed into production. But in this instance, as if she had learned from adversity, there is care to give massive form and vigorous root to her offspring, and in the new era the denizens of the forest erect their lofty heads where once grew a rank but less solid vegetation. At this period the earth, in all its parts, would possess an equal degree of warmth; and the genial influence of the tropic would prevail from pole to equator and from equator to pole. The atmosphere, now expanded to its utmost limit, demands from water a vast supply. Ocean, lake, river and spring are called upon to contribute, but in vain, for the age of decay has arrived, and chaos in cold sterility is found wherever the atmosphere pierces. And as the least immediate action with the sun's ray is found at the poles, here the encroachments are first made, and from what we see of this encroachment, it requires no stretch of the imagination to look forward to the time when, water exposing a quantity less in surface than the earth, this now life-sustaining globe will become the abode of eternal cold. It is said by men whose opinion we are compelled to respect, that the earth is a cooling mass of liquid fire. Now let us examine this theory and see, if possible, on what it rests. Firstly, is fire generated or self-sustaining? Its tendency to self-exhaustion is proof against the latter supposition. Then, if generated, from whence and from what? There can be no answer unless we go into chaos and act on assumptions that no law can explain. It certainly appears to me beyond the power of explanation how any law can make a self consuming generated body a self-accumulating one The votaries of this theory who assert that the "genera" are all in the atmosphere, should not forget that the atmosphere is entirely supplied by and from the earth. Were it not so, there would be no exhaustion or cause for change That there is change arising from exhaustion is what I am now writing to show. Then again, had fire been the original state of the earth, from whence its atmosphere, or whence the water upon it? Heat acting upon moisture we know to be the expansive power in reproduction, but this heat, as I formerly showed, is distilled in and through water, and quite different from that embodiment of fire so fatal to production. Chaos is certainly not water, else the heavenly bodies would be hidden from view, but even if it were so, fire would not have the power of drawing it, on the contrary, it would repel it. Again, if we take the aerolite as a chaotic production instead of an atmospheric one as it really is, by what process could it be made *to* possess the multifarious qualities of our earth, or where its properties for begetting an atmosphere. If creative power be required for one, then was it for the other also.

There is another thing for which I must trespass a little longer on your indulgence Many of the votaries of the self causing principle ignore the *Flood* because they cannot account for it by natural laws. Can the waters we now find upon the earth be accounted for by natural laws? If not, why deny the Deluge? I am told in Scripture that the flood was a direct interposition of Providence for an especial purpose, and to deny this would be to deny the earth on which we stand. Still, I can advance an opinion that contains something plausible. If we judge from many things in nature which are of globular form, we may infer the earth's centre to be an immense cavity. Into this cavity it is equally reasonable to suppose the redundant waters retreated after the great eruptic period. We have seen their use in the descent, why not then be disembodied for the Deluge. The fountains of the great deep were broken up, and certainly this would be a process only to be described under the symbol of a fountain. If we study nature, we find God working by means which, in most cases, reason can explain; that there are many things which we know to be, and are yet far beyond our comprehension, is evident to all. "Man by searching cannot find out God," can he find out himself?

J. S.

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* If the earth be a cooling mass of fire, there can be no reason given why it should first cool at the poles.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO SOOCHOW.

Major-General Brown to Sir F. Bruce.

Head-quarters, Shanghai, Dec., 17th, 1863.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the inclosed report from Major Gordon, Royal Engineers, commanding the Anglo-Chinese Force in this Province, for the information of your Excellency.

The circumstances attending and preceding the occupation of Soochow by the Imperialists are so calculated to produce an impression on public opinion unfavourable to the line of policy adopted by Her Majesty's Government in China, that I trust I need not apologize for entreating your most earnest consideration of the whole subject.

I received the first intimation of events passing in Soochow by a hurried note from Major Gordon, which reached me during the forenoon of the 8th instant; a second note, which, although written previously, did not reach me until a later period, produced the impression that affairs were proceeding favourably, consequently I was so far from apprehending the gravity of the crisis, that I decided to carry out my intention of proceeding to Hongkong by the mail steamer, and was on board when Prince Wittgenstein, despatched by Major Gordon, in the steamer "Tsatlee," brought a more complete and detailed narrative of events.

The additional information thus received determined me to accede to the urgent entreaties of Major Gordon, of which the Prince was the bearer, and to proceed to Quang-san, the head-quarters of Major Gordon's Force at once.

I arrived at Quang-san about 3 o'clock P.M., the following day, and immediately received from Major Gordon a report which differed but slightly from the more carefully compiled narrative enclosed. Major Gordon had been unable to express in writing the intense indignation and disgust with which the infamous and dastardly conduct of the Futai had inspired him.

You will perceive by Major Gordon's narrative that he was able to withdraw his Force from before Soochow to Quang-san only under the formal promise from the Futai of one month's pay to the officers and soldiers, and that it required all his influence to prevail on them to accept these terms. The subsequent treachery of the Imperial authorities had however, destroyed the confidence of all ranks; their cruelties had turned the sympathies of Europeans in favour of the rebels, and I found it necessary in order to restore discipline, and to avert a perhaps total defection of the force, to take Major Gordon and his force formally under my command.

This move on my part, I am happy to inform your Excellency, had the best effect; all ranks now expressed their perfect satisfaction and reliance, and every symptom of hesitation disappeared from the force under Major Gordon's command.

I considered it expedient to have an interview with the Futai, with the view of hearing any explanatory statement he might have to offer, and to communicate to him my views on recent events, and explain the future relations between himself and Major Gordon.

I therefore despatched the interpreter to the Consulate (Mr. Mayers), accompanied by two of my officers, to convey to him my desire for an interview.

Having thus prepared the way, I proceeded the following day to Soochow, but was met at Ching's Stockade by the Futai, who had come out from the city to meet me.

I speedily ascertained that, though the Futai was prepared to take on himself the whole responsibility of the murder of the Wangs, and the sacking of the city, and fully to exonerate Major Gordon from all blame, he was either unable or unwilling to offer any exculpation, or explanation of his conduct, and it only remained for me to express my opinion and future intentions.

This I did in as few words as possible. I expressed the indignation and grief with, which the English people, together with all the civilized nations of the world, would regard his cruelty and perfidy. I exposed to him my views on the impolicy of a fruitless severity which paralized his friends, and drove the rebels to desperation, at the time when we had good reason to believe they were prepared to capitulate and return to their homes in peace. I then informed him that I should insist on the promised reward of one month's pay; that I deemed it my duty to refer the whole matter to our Mininister at Pekin, and that pending such reference, Major Gordon had received instructions from me to suspend all active aid to the Imperialist's cause, further than protecting Soochow, knowing its importance to the safety of Shanghai, and warning the rebels to abstain from attacking his position. I concluded by expressing my unhesitating conviction, that after what had occurred my Government would withdraw all assistance hitherto afforded to the Imperial cause, recall Major Gordon, and all English subjects serving under him, and disband the Anglo-Chinese Force.

I left Quang-san the following day, and arrived here on the 14th instant. I purpose leaving this to-morrow for Hongkong, where I shall await with anxiety the receipt of your Excellency's views on those embarrassing events; and I trust that in my communication with the Futai, while expressing the honour and indignation we must all feel at the treachery and cruelty practised, I have left the door open for the adoption of any course of action you may be prepared to recommend.

I learn to-day, from apparently good authority, that "Woosie," a strong place on the Great Canal, has been evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Imperialists, an event which will no doubt tend to strengthen the influence of the Futai at Pekin.

Before closing this despatch, I trust your Excellency will not deem it out of place if, in a few words, I venture to express my opinion regarding the solution of affairs, which is, that every demand on the part of Major Gordon's force shall be paid in full by the Futai, embracing in the above all outstanding claims, all moneys paid by Major Gordon in obtaining the release of prisoners, secret service money, &c.; further, that every officer be paid a gratuity according to his rank and length of service in the force, the wounded provided for, and the force disbanded, and no foreigner of any nation to be allowed to enter the Chinese army, thus leaving the Chinese to fight their own battles, still myself maintaining the radius of Taitsan, although Quang-san is the real strategical position. To settle the question of claims a Mixed Commission could easily be appointed.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. G. BROWN.

Earl Russell to Sir F. Bruce.

Foreign Office, March 8th, 1864.

Sir,—I transmit to you herewith copies of an Order of Her Majesty in Council revoking the previous orders of the 30th August, 1862, and 9th of January, 1863, by the first of which permission was granted to Mr. Lay and to Captain Osborn, and any British subject engaging and enlisting himself with them, to enter into the naval and military service of the Emperor of China, while by the second, permission was given to all military officers in Her Majesty's service to enter into the military service of the Emperor of China.

The repeal of the first order was a necessary result of the refusal of the Chinese Government to accept the services of Captain Osborn; while that of the second is intended to mark the dissatisfaction felt by Her Majesty's Government at the conduct of the Chinese authorities on the capture of Soochow, in setting aside the engagements under which alone that important city was, through the intervention of an officer belonging to her Majesty's service, though at the time acting with a Chinese force, restored to the Imperial Government.

I will not at present observe any further on the shocking scenes which occurred at Soochow. I shall shortly receive your report of your communications with the Chinese Government on this subject, when I shall be able more conveniently to address you on it.

I am, &c.,

(Signed) RUSSELL.

THE FRENCH POLICE.

To the Editor of the

Daily Shipping & Commercial News.

Sir,—A recent correspondent of your contemporary commented rather severely on the extravagant estimates of our Municipal Council in comparison with the modest sums expended on the public works of the French settlement. As a means of partially meeting his objection and of reducing our expenditure, the land renters on this settlement might authorise their Council to employ the same system of procuring labor that seems to be in vogue across the Yang-king-pang creek. A few words will explain my meaning. Walking, this afternoon, in the French concession, I saw a gang of coolies working at some large pieces of timber, under the superintendence of a French policeman. A log more than usually heavy resisted the united efforts of the coolies, and after much *yu-ho-ing* it became evident to the policeman that more *hands* were necessary. A lusty coolie passing at the time was brusquely hailed, but friend John Chinaman, probably knowing what was in store for him, took to his heels, the guardian of the public safety after him. The race was brief, but exciting. Whack came the staff of the peeler on the temple of the Asiatic, down went the victim like a shot, moaning painfully to the dust on the bund. A few blows more over the back roused him to the conviction that he had better be worked than beaten to death, and he slowly lent his benumbed strength to the labor of moving the log.

Liberté! Egalité! Fraternité!

Your obedient Servant,

LAND RENTER.

Shanghai, May 24th, 1864.